# *A Treatise of*
# CHIRVRGERIE:

Briefly comprehending the generall and particular curation of VLCERS.

Collected out of severall famous Authors, especially *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus*, and *Iohannes Tagaltius*.

*By* IOHN BANESTER Gent. Practiser in Physicke and Chirurgerie.

*Hereunto is annexed certaine experiments of* mine owne invention, truly tryed, and *daily of me practised.*

LONDON,
Printed by THOMAS HARPER.

M. DC. XXXIII.

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# TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL MASTER THOMAS STANHOPE Esquire, and high-Sheriffe of *Nottingham-shire*, this *present yeare of our Lord*, 1575.

*Iohn Banister* prayeth prosperous life, continuall *health, and daily increase of worship.*

IN those dayes (right Worshipfull) when the world was unformed, orders unprovided, and laws not established, but all sorts of men and ages, enjoyed and embraced their owne licentious libertie: Before Princes tooke power, Magistrates authoritie, and Rulers government: At what time Art was unknowne, Mysteries unsearched, and studies neglected, the people of all Nations lived in beastly and brutish manner, following their owne fancie as a God, and their will as reason. But after it pleased God (of his inestimable providence) to illumine the shadowed sight of the

world, and of his divine pleaſure, to inſpire and breathe into certaine of his Creatures, the prudent knowledge of ſapience skill, then wiſedome begat policie, policie diligence, and diligence a deſire to know, ſo that the working of the one, found out the nature of things, and the experience of the other, invented Arts for the uſe and practice of the ſame, whereby Laws after were conformed, juſtice feared, and raw things ripened; Rules regarded, Sciences ſearched, and myſteries unfolded. At this time the world began to bud the bloſſomes of a delectable fruit, and ſowe the ſeed of an happy harveſt (if worldly delights may ſo lawfully be termed) for every man now delighted to excell, all ſorts embraced knowledge, and each degree laboured to profit his countrey. Yea all men ſo allowed labours, and contemned idleneſſe, that immediatly all the world flowed with liberall Arts, and ſcientiall Artificers. As *Philo* firſt brought into Greece, the invention of Letters. *Polyhymnia*, had the firſt uſe of Rhetoricke, *Orpheus* found Muſick, *Zoroaſtes* Magick, *Errato* Geometry, &c. And ſo far they ſearched, that ſome found out Aſtronomy, ſome Aſtrology, ſome Coſmographie, and ſuch like, ſome one thing, & ſome another, ſo that in few yeares there ſeemed nothing left in nature unſearched or unknowne. Among which, Phyſicke (whom it pleaſed God to predeſtinate a ſuccour and aide to the univerſall world, though not at the firſt or preſently, yet in ſpace of time, among many other things, as a princely pearle) was created, the Theoricke part whereof the moſt do attribute to *Apollo's* ſpeculation, and the Practick to *Æſculapius* proofe, ſo that in ſhort ſpace

*Philo.*
*Polyhymnia.*
*Orpheus.*
*Zoroaſtes.*
*Errato.*

Invention of Phyſicke.
*Apollo.*
*Æſculapius.*

it was ſo ſought, ſearched, and experienced in every Nation, and ſo brightly diſplayed her beames to each Region, that as Princes could not ceaſſe to praiſe and ſtudie it, neither could the common people leave off to worſhip it, but extolled the Artiſts as Gods, and embraced the fruits thereof as incomparable. From time to time (right Worſhipfull) as it hath encreaſed, ſo hath it beene eſteemed unto this day in great honour, worthie fame, and princely dignitie, and never valued of ſo little price, nor prized for ſo ſmall a treaſure as in this our age and preſent dayes, wherein all Nations are given more to eſteeme private gaine, than publicke commoditie, and more to regard a leſſer profit, than favour a further utilitie. Such is the propertie of this mutable world, and in ſuch wiſe is it altered by the courſe of ages, that whereas (in time paſt) all expert perſons (whoſoever excelled in any qualitie or propertie) was magnified to the skies, erecting their pictures in Cities, Towns, and Temples, as *Claudius* was in Rome, *Armodius* in Athens, and *Hannibal* in the Temple of Pallas, with an infinite number moe, whom the people thought not enough commended in words, but extolled their fames by pictures and Epigrammes, and they which with leſſer skill, wit or cunning, did their diligence, were laudably encouraged. Contrariwiſe, now adayes the beſt that write, reape ſcant commendation, but have their workes ſcornfully ſcanned, and a ſillie fault found, with curious Momes derided, and the younger Students (who no leſſe deſire their Countries commoditie, than hate to walke in darkneſſe) are flouted for trifles as doultiſh dreamers,

*Claudius.*
*Armodius.*
*Hannibal.*

mers, and their works deſpiſed as errour holders. My meaning here is of ſuch, as have and do take paine daily (for their naturall Nation ſake) in penning forth and opening unto others the ſecret myſterie of Phyſicke and Chyrurgerie, revealing and publiſhing forth to all people, that Talent which God hath lent to them, thinking nothing too worthie which may profit others, nor that any thing ought to pleaſure one privately, which might benefit many openly: following the old and oft recited ſaying of *Cicero*: *Non ſolum nobis nati ſumus, &c.* Why ſhould we wallow thus in diſdaine? and why is amitie ſo furiouſly fettered? ſhall Heathens ſurmount us Chriſtians? and ſhall Tyrants ſurpaſſe us in embracing the learned? *Hyppocrates* was ſo eſteemed of the great King *Artaxerxes*, that he could never procure himſelfe to bee merrie without his companie. *Philip* of Macedonie, ſo regarded *Ariſtotle*, that hee called himſelfe happie becauſe his ſonne *Alexander* the great was borne in his time. And *Averois* was ſo beloved of that Turkiſh Emperour and terrible Tyrant *Bajazet*, that (when hee had finiſhed his bloudie broyling warres, and reſted at his owne palace) he tooke pleaſure in no companie, nor eſteemed any mans counſell like to his Phiſician. A thouſand moe examples could I inferre, wherein the very Pagans ſeeme to excell us Chriſtians in lauding the learned, and encouraging all willing favourers of learning and Sciences. But affection (at this day) ſo ruleth the roſt, and diſdaine ſtirreth ſuch contempt (among the bleting babes of Momus charme) that a ſlender fault, or ſlight eſcape, they deride without ceaſing,

*Cicero.*

*Artaxerxes. Hipocrates.*

*Phil. Macedo. Ariſtotle.*

*Averois. Bajazet.*

ceasing, and a learned worke doth even sawe their minides asunder. For this cause (right Worshipfull) some perhaps would demand of me, how I dare put penne to paper to entreat of any matter or part of Physicke, considering the scrupulous state of time present, together with the barrennesse of my wit, and want of learning, or lay in my dish this saying of *Terence*, *Quid dici possit quod non dictum sit prius?* Whereto I answer, that neither the curious crackes of the envious can stay me, nor yet the bragging bolts of the vaine-glorious, are of force to hold me backe, since I am moved thereto by three notable causes. The first is, to pleasure my countrey and friends (amongst whom your worship is chiefe) and therefore some fruit of my poore painfull practice, are due unto you, hoping also (as other more learned do in the publishing of their bookes) that these few lines (partly by the studie of other good Authors, partly also by mine owne experience collected) may under your Worships protection be defended against Sicophants and fault-finders, of you, whose wit, prudence, and authoritie (in this Countrey to this respect) is of great force among us. This litle labour therfore it may please your worship to accept, as the heartie present of a friend poore and faithful, to you offered this present yeare, of your new Office, to be a monument to posterity of that good will I beare towards you in words, and would declare the same in deeds (if abilitie were correspondent to my will.) Another cause is, for that I protest my selfe to have set forward and finished this my present enterprise, devoyd altogether (as knoweth God)

*Trium est. Invidia est, ferra animi.*

*Terence.*

The first cause.

The second cause.

of haughtie minde or ſtout courage, but with ſo ſimple and zealous heart, that neither ill will with all his miſchievous darts, vaine-glorie with his pranked pikes, nor envie with his ſudden ſhot, are once able to give me repulſe or touch. And the laſt cauſe is, the remembrance of *Ariſtotle* his ſaying, *Bonum quò communius tantò præſtantius*, So that to pleaſure and profit other men is beſt, and moſt to be deſired, but ſeeing (as the proverbe moniſheth) *Non datur cuique adire Corinthum*, I ſhall thinke my penne and time well employed, if I may profit ſome men.

The third cauſe.

* *Ariſtotle.*

One ſort of people there are (and that is the learned) who are commonly given to diſdaine the reading over of ſuch ſimple collections, chiefly of this part of Phyſicke, fulfilling the common ſaying, *Aquila non capit muſcas*, and ſuch peradventure will little regard, or leſſe eſteeme it than the meaner ſort (to whom this booke is chiefly left) who (I know) will not diſdaine or deſpiſe the peruſing of this Treatiſe of Chirurgerie, as neceſſarie as the other (more requiſite) though ſome of late more preciſe then wiſe have fondly affirmed, fooliſhly feigned, and frantickly faced, that the Chirurgian hath not to deale in Phyſicke, ſmall curteſie is it to breake faithfull friendſhip or attonement, but it is madde dotage to part that which cannot be ſeparated. How can Phyſicke be praiſed, and Chirurgerie diſcommended? can any man deſpiſe Chirurgerie, and not defame Phyſicke? no ſure, he that ſpeaketh evill of the one, ſlandereth both; and he that robbeth the one, ſpoyleth the other. For although they be at this time made two diſtinct Arts, and the Artiſts ſeverally named,

yet

yet sure, the one cannot worke without some aid of the other, nor the other practise without the helpe of both. For further assurance wherof, learne of *Hippocrates*, who practised both together, and in reading *Galens* bookes, you shall cleerely see how they embrace one another with firme friendship and inseparable amity. Without diet (I say) and purgation, *Vlcus sordidum*, or *Cacoethes* (with other like diseases) may not bee healed. Herehence commeth it divers times, that many men almost in every country, decay and perish in the Art of Chirurgery, by the ignorant dealings of Chirurgians, unskilfull in Physick. Hereby also it commeth, that so many Runagates and Idle divers, make such daily incursions, and oft entrings into those worthy and mysterious Sciences, who durst not rout if they were at unity; but that cannot bee, so long as this errour is maintained, that the one ought not to participate with the other, for so neither of them can be perfect. Seeing that thing is onely perfect, *Cui ne minima pars quidem deest*. Great ruth and pity it is, that so many idle Idiots and erroneous Asses are permitted to practise this Art of great difficulty, that requireth so many helps and sundry knowledge of things, as the nature and names of diseases, Simples, Roots, Plants, parts of mans body, and a thousand things moe, whereof the greatest sort of them are utterly ignorant, whereby they ruine the body with their blinde and desperate dealing, oft to the utter subversion of life: for as the body hath need of the government of the minde, so hath the minde need of the seruice and ministery of the body, which is the Tabernacle of

*Gal. lib. de tum. præter naturam. De mittendo sang. & De methodendi.*



the

the Soule, and lodge of the minde. A man shall have ill lodging or rest in a ruinous dropping house, and the minde lesse quietnesse in a sickly body, which may be through the occasion of locall Plaster, or Powder, or Cerote, unaptly applied. Therefore the Poet wisely wished (in his prayer for a freind) *Mentem sanam in corpore sano.* And *Galen* proveth that the discrasie of the one infecteth the other: for a solitary sad minde maketh a melancholy body, and a melancholy body engendreth melancholy passions of the minde. This Art therefore well manifesteth the needfullnesse of divers sciences and qualities, whose subject (*Et materia circa quam*) is mans body, worthily compared to a City or Commonwealth. For in a City there is but one Governour (if it bee well ruled) and that in mans body is Reason; the Prince is placed on high, for perill of rebellion, as here Reason inhabiteth the Braine; the Prince hath his watchers and guard, so hath the body Memory as chiefe Councellour with the other senses, for his guard, retaining wrath in his Heart, and concupiscence in the Liver, like Pensioners, to repulse all injuries; and the Mindriffe going betweene Reason and these Affections, which foresee, and let all commotions or tumults, else the inferiour savage members would soone scale the Tower, and dislodge Reason their Prince. But as that Commonwealth, who hath painfull and circumspect Governours, can have no common uprore or seditious dissention, so hath the body, that is healthfull, like diligent artificers, to maintaine his quiet state; as the Stomach to boyle the meat for all the body, the Liver to straine and forge

*Iuvenal.*

The body his office.

forge good bloud, the Milt to draine the melancholy, the Bladder urine, and the Gall choler, the Veines convay bloud to all parts and places, the Arteries have the transporting of the vitall spirits, and the Sinewes the animall, whereof commeth all feeling and moving. Discords in a City hapneth through evill and unruly rages, and in the body through vile and vitious humours, which inordinatly flow and overrunne their places, and must bee corrected and chastened diversly. For even as your Worship (and such like of Authority) punisheth not all offences with one kinde of paine, that is to say, every offence is not repaid by death, so every discrasie and griefe of the body meriteth not extreme dealing, nor the dangerous affects, slight respect, or slow administration. And as offenders oft times are rebuked, and yet pardoned, in hope of amendment, but againe taken in like crime, without grace or repentance, are shortly executed, lest their graceless acts and pernitious counsels should entice others to like lewdnesse of living. In like manner doth the Art of Chirurgery (the Artist being expert) procure and purchase healthfull members to the body, abating the malice of every humour, so long as in due time it is followed: but when such abundance of rebellious matter, hath so setled it selfe among the common or exteriour labouring parts, and so rooted in space of time, that neither nature nor medicine can prevaile, then we chuse rather to separate it from the body, than to suffer it further to corrupt, since the old proverbe is, that, *Too much pity marreth a City, and untimely pity differeth*

*fereth little from plain cruelty.* This I ſpeak of ſuch ulcered members, as may not bee both cured, and alſo preſerved. Notwithſtanding, that I have known many in my time, that have moſt ruinouſly loſt their limmes by the deſperate dealings of wilfull wretches, whoſe ignorance hath ſpoiled that which might have been ſaved, whoſe blindneſſe hath marred that which the wiſe could have made, and whoſe wilfull arrogance hath cut off that which might ſafely have grown and continued: ſuch as in mending one grieſe make commonly two moe, and the beſt ſucceſſe they have, is, chance medly, the blind man ſo layeth hold on the hare; but no wiſe man will preferre hap before cunning, fortune before art, or chance before reaſon, which is the infallible foundation of all Sciences. To whoſe judgement (Right Worſhipfull) I willingly commit theſe my labours, knowing that in reaſons ſchoole, neither envie reigneth, partiality ruleth, nor arrogant fault-finders have acceſſe; but in their ſteads, art, equality, and godly reformation are in greateſt authority, fulfilling the law of Chriſt through charity, which envieth not, but furthereth all men, and hindereth none. They therefore that are not able to ſwimme, may here with mee wade till they have got the courage to enterpriſe further. And notwithſtanding, that Vlcers bee taken for a baſe part in Phyſicke, yet (as *Quintilian* writeth of Grammar) *Plus receſſu præſtat quàm fronte promittit.* Every Art is neceſſary, and each part of Phyſicke is needfull: no age can bee without them, no Country miſſe them, neither will any Nation deſpiſe

1 Cor. 13.

Quintilianus.

spise the goodly creature of God (for so is Physicke in the booke of *Ecclesiasticus* named.) The same God therefore (who instituted this Art for the health of mankinde, as also all other Sciences for our succour) preserve, guide, and governe your Worship (and all other that loue and encourage the professors of good Arts and godly Mysteries) the right way to eternall blisse and heavenly happinesse. Eccle. 39.

*Your Worships al-*

*wayes to command*

IOHN BANESTER.

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# The Contents.


First, a Treatise of Chirurgerie, containing the generall and particular curation of Vlcers.

Certaine experiments of mine owne invention, truly tryed, and daily practised.

A generall Diet, necessarie to be observed in the curation of Vlcers, taken out of Angerius Ferrerius.

A certaine compendious and profitable description of the naturall temperatures, and divers operations of simple medicines, diligently collected, and truly practised.

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# VLCERS IN GENERALL.

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## *The definition of an Vlcer, and the difference betweene an Vlcer and a wound.*

AS my chiefeſt, intention is in this part, to intreate of Vlcers, ſo doe I purpoſe firſt to define what an Vlcer is, which after the minde of *Auicen*, is a ſolution of continuitie in the fleſh, containing corruption & putrifaction. For by the name of an Vlcer, we underſtand that ſeparation of union, which is not ſimple as a wound, but is alway found annexed with other diſpoſitions and accidents, hindring the cure therof. Whereupon it commeth, that an Vlcer is to be underſtanded as a compound affection, or unnaturall motion: Notwithſtanding, no man is ſo ignorant (bearing the name of a Chirurgian) but he knoweth, that in wounds alſo is contained certaine diſpoſitions neceſſarily chancing: as bigneſſe, littleneſſe, ſtraitneſſe, crookedneſſe, equalitie, inequalitie, depth and height, &c. Which make the differen-

*Vlcus quid ſit.*

*Quid per nomen vlc intelligatur.*

*Discrimen inter ulcus & vulnus.*

ces in wounds. To conclude therefore, that is to be called an Vlcer, where as there is corruption. And that a wound, where (as yet) there is no putrifaction. Of the like opinion also is *Cornelius Celsus*, and in manner also *Hippocrates*, affirming that to be a wound which is yet new and bloudy, and an ulcer, when it is become old or inveterate. And thus farre as touching the definition of an Vlcer, and the difference betweene the Vlcer and the wound: the differences generall with the accidents, after followeth.

*Cor. Celsus.*
*Hippoc.*

## *The differences of Vlcers, and whereof they be taken.*

THe differences of Vlcers are diversly taken, but especially of three causes. *viz.* from the causes provoking them, from the members, and from the accidents or disposition joyned with them. Others take them onely of two, as from the causes and accidents, and also from the naturall dispositions themselves, to which they are inwrapped, and passe over those differences which are taken of the members or labouring parts, because they belong not to an universall treatise. These therefore be the divers sorts of Vlcers, and true differences taken of the causes, that is to wit, a virulent Vlcer, a corroding Vlcer, a filthy rotten or putrified Vlcer, a hollow and deepe Vlcer, an Vlcer full of holes, and a canckred Vlcer. And the differences which doe come of the accidents and naturall dispositions, to which the wounds themselves be joyned, are also divers. Which of the Chirurgians of later time are thus described. *viz.* an Vlcer with intemperateneſſe, which the *Grecians* call *Discratum*, a dolorous Vlcer, an Vlcer with a swelling or tumor against nature (commonly called impostumation) a broken Vlcer, an Vlcer overgrowne with superfluous flesh, which the *Grecians* call ὑπερσαρκὴς, a hard ulcer, a canckred ulcer, a hollow ulcer, an ulcer corrupt at the bone, an ulcer with divers separati-

ons,

ons, and an ulcer called *Cacoethes*, which is a wicked, cruell, and very hard ulcer to bee healed, and others of that sort. But these many and divers differences of ulcers, are not supposed of *Galen* to be true differences of ulcers, but onely agreeings of other effects with the ulcer, of which sort are, the canckred ulcer, the overgrowne, putrified and hollow Vlcers. And the ulcer with some swelling, as the Vlcer called *Phlegmonodes*, and *Resipelatodes*, or the canckred rottennesse, the inflammation of bloud, the canker, and residue of that sort, are of the kinde of effects besides nature corrupting the actions which severally and by themselves may exist and be. For that thing (saith *Galen*) which can consist severally, shall never be the difference of an other.

Let this therefore be as a precept and rule, by which thou maist discerne whether the difference of an effect be any other thing, or the enwrapping of an other naturall motion, but after another sort. Also the vexing and dolorous ulcer, and the filthy ulcer, are called (as it were certaine differences of ulcers, when as indeed they are not true and proper differences, but the joyning rather of an accident with an ulcer. &c. In like sort the Vlcer called *Vlcus cacochymon*, is an ulcer repleniſhed with evill juyce, or troubled with a rheumaticke matter there caused, being joyned with the effect. Many such therefore are usurped of common Chirurgians and Physitians, for the differences of ulcers which are indeed no differences, but onely (as *Galen* saith) binding together other dispositions, or the effects of that which is compounded. The proper and true differences of a simple ulcer, are taken of the nature thereof. And that (saith *Galen*) is a simple ulcer, which doth onely exist, that is, whereto no other effect or accident is joyned. It shall not therefore be a simple ulcer if any other part be exulcerated, or be vexed with a rheumaticke matter, or evill juyce, or altogether without naturall temperature, full of hollownesse, &c.

*Vnde propria ulc. differ ſumenda.*

*Different ulcerum ſunt magis propria.*

Therefore the differences taken of the nature of the ulcers,

ulcers, are moſt proper, and of the ſubſtance of the thing, and comming outward. They are taken of the ſubſtance of the thing which are brought from the forme and bigneſſe, or quantitie of the diviſion, and from the meaſure or ſpace. From the forme, as the ſtraight ulcer, the ulcer declined or bowed, the round or compaſſed ulcer, the wrythen and the crooked ulcer: from the bigneſſe of the diviſion or quantitie, as a great ulcer, a little ulcer of the meaſures or ſpaces, as a long ulcer, a ſhort ulcer, a broad ulcer, a narrow ulcer, a high ulcer, or an ulcer in the toppe or height of any part, a deepe ulcer, an equall ulcer, an unequall ulcer.

*Forma ulcerum.*

*Diffe uk. extrinſec.*

And the differences of the ulcers comming extrinſecall, are taken of the time, of the way of generation, as all the ulcer, or ſcarce part thereof cannot be ſeene or beholden, the differences of the time, as a new ulcer, or old ulcer. Of the reaſon of the generation, as a cut ulcer, a broken ulcer, an ulcer partly cut, partly broken. Of the placing in the affected part, as an ulcer evidently appearing or out of ſight, an ulcer hidden within, or not appearing. Alſo an ulcer in the beginning of the muſcle, in the middeſt, or in the end of the muſcle. The differences of ulcers taken of the affected place, though they are to be judged ulcers, yet not (as *Galen* ſaith) of their owne proper nature, as the aforeſaid differences are taken: for the places wherein the ulcers doe conſiſt are ſimilar, and organicall, therefore to ſhew the differences of places wherein the ulcer is, the diviſion muſt be after this ſort, from the affected place. An ulcer in the ſimilar organicke or inſtrumentall part, dividing alſo the differences of ulcers in the ſimilar part after this ſort. *viz.* Vlcers in the veines, ulcers in the arteries, ulcers in the skinne, and ulcers in the muſcles, for the muſcle in the ſimilar part, is eaſie to be diſcerned by ſenſe. And the differences of the affects in the organicke part, are of this ſort. The ulcer of the eare, the ulcer in the Iawes, the ulcer in the ſharpe or rough arterie, ulcer of the lungs, ulcer of the breaſt, ulcer of the yard, ulcer of the

the fundament and ſeate, and ſo forth in like order diſcourſing the ſingular parts of the body, which wee call inſtrumentall. And this is the compleate and abſolute diviſion of a ſimple and onely ulcer, and of an ulcer to whom no other affect is joyned in his differences taken of his proper nature. Alſo if any affect or diſpoſition doe conſiſt by it ſelfe, as *Phlegmon*, *Gangræna*, or putrefaction, there cannot the differences of ulcers bee taken thereby, or at leaſt bee ſo called properly. But for becauſe it is ſpoken of *Galen* at leaſt in ſixe hundred places, let us not hold any contention upon the names. For if any man ſhould call the putrified ulcer, the corroſive ulcer, *Gangræna*, *Eriſipelas*, the cancrous ulcer, the holed or cornered ulcer, the ulcer with putrifaction at the bone, the ulcer called *Cacoethes*, the painefull ulcer, and all others of that ſort: If any man (I ſay) ſhould preſcribe theſe as differences of ulcers, wee ought not to contend with him, ſo that hee miniſter right curation to every of them. And they are called differences of ulcers taken of that whereto they are joyned, that is to ſay, the differences of the things contained with the diſeaſe: the differences of the things contained with the accidents: and the differences of the things contained, with the cauſes and others (if any be) of like ſort.

*Non eſſe de nominibus contendendum.*

## *Of the cauſes of Vlcers.*

THe latter ſect of Chirurgians have inſtituted two generall cauſes throughout all Vlcers, that is to ſay, the Antecedent cauſes named of the *Greekes* προηγούμεναι, And the conjunctive cauſes alſo called Συνέχοντα. The antecedent cauſes are theſe, *viz.* cutting, breaking, tearing, and ſuch like ſolution of continuitie, which cannot even by and by ſtirre up *Sanies*, *Pus*, or *Sordicies*, which are judged neceſſarily to aſſociate the ulcers, although it may be

*Cauſe ulceris.*

done in time, and that in removing the antecedent and corporall cauſes. Therefore the antecedent cauſes of ulcers is *Cacochima*, which is evill juyce, and that is, when the humours have onely default in qualitie and not in quantitie: and alſo too much abundance of thoſe perverſe humours being in the body, may at length corrupt and putrifie the ſaid parts of the ſame bodie. Furthermore, the wickedneſſe of the ſaid juyce, is either engendred by a perverſe kinde of diet, or through the whole bodie, or elſe ſome particular member: as through default, which may be either in the liver or ſplene, as *Galen* in divers places hath ſufficiently teſtified.

*Cauſa conjuncti.* The conjunctive cauſes is ſaid to be that intemperature, which is called the malice of complexion in the wounded parts through the antecedent cauſes, or through the wounds and hurts themſelves, or other tumours againſt nature, but eſpecially through malignant ulcers, either broken, opened, or ſtirred. For even the corroding ulcer is engendred *Ex herpete & miliari*, called of the *Greekes Cenchrias*, and alſo of *Eſthiomeno*, which is an eating ulcer proceeding of choler more groſſe and thicke, ſo may it alſo happen of the carbuncle, chiefly if it be venemous, which maketh an eſcharous ulcer, full of banks, filthie, and full of deepe hollows. Wherefore theſe three are accounted ulcers rebellious and hard to be cured. Firſt, becauſe of intemperature, which cometh to the ſubject fleſh. Secondly, through default of the bloud thereto reſorting. And thirdly, through copie and quantitie of the matter flowing, as *Galen* credibly hath us informed. He alſo affirmeth that the ſame diviſion may be made otherwiſe, that is of curable, and alſo rebellious ulcers, the one for intemperature of the ulcerated fleſh, and the other in reſpect of the humour flowing, and the ſame intemperature alſo may be divided two manner of wayes, *viz.* when the fleſh is ſubject to the onely qualitie of nature above meaſure, or otherwiſe when there is preſent ſome acceſſe or certaine tumour. Now alſo that flowing may be di-

*Tres modi ægrè ſanabilium, ulc.*

*Gal. lib 4 meth. medend.*

vided

vided into two parts, that is as well in the qualitie as alſo in the quantitie of the humour flowing.

There ſhall be therefore foure kindes of ulcers, contumelious or hard to be cured: that is to wit, the onely intemperand ie of the ſubject fleſh, which we call *Diſcraſia*, intemperature with an acceſſive tumour, the humour flowing, or vitious, or much, for the humour which floweth abundantly into the grievous part of the ulcer, yea although it be not vitious, yet (for becauſe it engendreth therein excrements) it hindereth the healing with long detraction of time. *Galen* ſeemeth alſo to make and adde hereto a fifth kinde in his Commentarie upon the Aphoriſme of *Hipocrates*, which beginneth thus. *Vlc. quæcunque annua ſunt, &c.* which is the paſſion of the corrupted bone in the ulcered place. For when the fleſh which covereth the bone having applyed (according to art) exiccative medicines, receiveth cicatrice: by and by it ſeemeth perfectly reſtored and amended, but ſhortly after ſome matter thither reſorting from the corrupt bone, reduceth in the healed part a preſent inflammation, ſo that after, there followeth not onely generation of matter, but alſo eroſion of the aforeſaid cicatrice and exulceration of fleſh. And as we may plainly gather by *Galen*, among the aforeſaid affects and diſpoſitions, all others to be united and knit, & that many and divers differences of ulcers do ſpring of thoſe above mentioned. Furthermore there muſt be a method of healing ſhewed and declared, not of all together, but every one by himſelfe, which ſhall follow after, beginning onely with the cure of ſimple things, that therby the way and meane to heale the compound affects may the more eaſily be attained.

*Quatuor genera vlc. ægrè ſanabilium.*

*Hippocra.*

*Galli. 4. Therapeut. meth.*

Now, ſeeing that as we intreat throughly of ulcers, theſe words *Sanies*, *Pus*, *Virus*, *Ichor*, *Sordes*, and ſuch like, are much in uſe, I thinke it not much forth of the way, if in this place we ſhew what thoſe words do ſignifie among the Chirurgians, and that in few words, how they agree and diſagree. *Sanies. i. ichor*, is properly that thinne

*Sanies quid.*

thinne humour, which the *Greekes* call Ἰχῶρ, ſuch as is in a wound, neither new nor old, but betweene both, and ſome kinde of this *Ichor* is interpreted *Sanies ſanguinis*, the matter of bloud. And of *Sanies*, ſaith *Celſus*, be two kindes, the one named Ἰχῶρ, and the other μελίκηρα. Ἰχῶρ, being thinne and halfe white, proceeding of an evil ulcer, and chiefly where as a ſinew being hurt, inflammation is gathered. *Meliceria* is more groſſe, glewie, and like to white hony, proceeding alſo of evill ulcers, where the ſinews about the joynts be hurt, in which places it greatly floweth.

*Sanei ſpec. due celſo.*

*Sanies vulgo pro pure male uſurpatur.*

But now amongſt the new and later Phyſicians and Chirurgians, who not obſerving the true proprietie of voyce, or agreeing upon the nature of the thing, do wrongfully uſurpe the name of *Pus*, inſtead of *Sanies*, ſometime they make *Sanies* a kinde of *Sordes*, *Virus*, *Virulentum*, and *Purulentam colluviem* called of the *Greekes* πύον, and of the Latines *Pus*. For the name of *Sanies* being truly defined, ſignifieth all humiditie altered above nature. Wherefore if the humour be thinne which proceedeth from the ulcer, it is called *Virus* or *virulentia*. If it be thicker, *Sordes*. And if it bee in a meane betwixt both, it hath to name by proper appellation *Sanies*. And it is ſaid to be found abundantly in ulcers, and but little in deepe wounds. *Sanies* therefore is properly among the vulgar Phyſitians and Chirurgians, the ſame that *Pus* is among the Latines, and πύος among the *Grecians*. *Celſus* calleth it the *Genus*, having under it two kinds contained, called of the *Greekes* Ἰχῶρ and μελικηρία, the which *ichor* of the Latine interpretors is called and turned to *Sanies* and *Meliceria* called *Pus*, having the beginning of contuſed fleſh or bloud. But in the generation thereof, there is a doubtfull or halfe evill tranſmutation or alteration. For as *Galen* ſaith, there is in the bodies of living creatures three alterations. One plaine and according to nature, that is when the meat is digeſted in the bellie, bowels, or veſſels, wherein the juyces are engendred, and from whence

*Virus.*
*Sordes.*
*Sanies.*

*Puris generatio.*

*Gal. li. 5. Simpli.*

whence everie part receiveth nouriſhment. Another plainly againſt nature, *viz.* in putrifying all things, and this (after a certaine manner) is contrarie to it ſelfe. The third is mixt, or in a meane doing, partly according to nature, and partly contrary to nature. *Tres alterationes*

Therefore the tranſmutation or alteration, which doth engender *Pus*, hath the middeſt place among the beſt tranſmutation, which is the nouriſhment of the parts of living things, and that which is ſimply the worſt, which is made ſtinking with putrifaction. For neither of onely heat againſt nature, neither of heat obtained according to nature is ſuppuration or *Pus* engendred. But the heat of the inflammation is (after a certaine manner) mixt of them both, which whileſt it gathereth to ſuppuration, moveth great paine, and by the heat above nature of the inflamed part, Fevers oftentimes are raiſed, and that by extreme heating the heart. And theſe two do chance (as it were) of a certaine boyling or burning of the bloud, which being throughly exuſted or burnt, the remnant of it is made *Pus*, as by the altering of wood into aſhes by burning, as *Galen* hath left teſtified in his Commentarie upon *Hipocrates*, thus beginning: *Dum pus conficit, &c.* By this now it is manifeſtly proved what *Pus* is, how it is engendred, and what is the efficient cauſe and matter thereof. Now we will ſhew in few words what *Virus*, *Virulentia*, and *Sordes* are amongſt the Chirurgians. *Virus* or *Virulentia*, is a ſubtile ſuperfluitie begotten of abundance of watrie humours, which (ſaith *Guydo*) is of two ſorts, hot and cold, whey-like or ruddie. But *Sordes* is a certaine ſuperfluitie more thicke, engendred of humors having a thicker ſubſtance, which truly is of three ſorts, for ſome is thicke, unequall, heaped, and white, and ſome blacke, and like dregges mixt with aſhes. *Virus.* *Sordes.*

Furthermore, that which they call *Virus*, *Galen* calleth it in Greeke Ἰχὼρ, in Latin *Sanies*. But to ſay at one word *Sanies* or *Virus*, is that thinne excrement in ulcers which continually moyſteneth them, even as *Sordes* thickeneth them, *Sanies ſeu virus quid.*

*Gal lib. 3. meth.*

them, which procureth the ulcer named *Rhyparon*, that is *Sordidum*. For even as (*Galen* ſaith) the excrements whether they be thicke or thinne, do follow every mutation of the qualitie of the nouriſhment. So is there wont to be a double kinde of excrement, and that chiefly in hollow ulcers: that is to ſay, a thinner, called in Latin *Sanies*, in Greeke Ιχωρ, and a thicker alſo named *Sordes*. Of the thinne excrement, the ulcer is made moyſt, and of the groſſer, filthie, whereof it commeth, that the ſaid ulcer needeth two ſorts of medicines, *viz.* to drie that which is moiſt, and to mundifie the filthie, but theſe things do belong to another contemplation. But *Pus* doth chuſe (as it were) a middle ſubſtance betweene thicke and thinne, eſpecially if it be that which is good. For that is beſt (ſaith *Hipocrates*) which is white, light, equall, and without noyſome ſavour. And that is evill (ſaith *Celſus*) which is thinne, watriſh (eſpecially if it be ſo from the beginning) alſo if the colour be like whay, pale, yelow, or like dregges, and beſides that, if it ſmell evill. There is another kinde of *Pus* ſaith the ſame *Corn. Celſus*, called in Greeke Ελαιωδες, which is apparantly found in great ulcers beginning to heale, which is thinne, halfe white, and as it were unctuous, not unlike the white fattineſſe of oyle. That *ſanies* is evill which is much in quantitie, over thinne, yelow, pale, or blacke, glewey, or of evill ſavour, or if it corrode in the ſame ulcer, or the skinne neare thereto, and is little better, if it be ſomewhat more groſſe, halfe red or whitiſh. Therefore the better that the excrements aforeſaid appeareth in ulcers, the better hope is to be had in their curation: even as that wound is like to be cured with expedition, which hath good and freſh blond flowing from it, wherefore the ſignes both good and evill, in everie of theſe, muſt of the Chirurgian be diligently weighed. So that he may either reprehend, or pronounce what ulcers be uncurable, which be eaſie to be cured, and which be hard to be cured. Which thing is of no ſmall weight, and the Chirurgian thereby may laudably

*Pus eſt medium inter ſaniem & ſordem.*

*Boni ac mali puris nota.*

*Pus ελαιωδες.*

*Male ſaniei nota.*

bly be wondred at, and avoid cavillous ſlanders. And this ſaid, ſhall ſuffice as touching *Pas*, *Sanies*, and *Sordes*. Now it reſteth that we ſpeake of the ſignes of ulcers, and likewiſe of the judgements.

### *The ſignes to know the differences of ulcers taken of the definitions.*

EVery ulcer hath his proper note or token, whereby he is deſcried and knowne from another, and they are taken of the definitions of every of them. Wherefore I ſuppoſe it to be worthy the labour here to recite by the way, the ſhort definitions of the chiefe differences above mentioned, wherein doing, we would not have the Reader to regard ſo much the words, as the thing it ſelfe. For we had rather uſe the common definitions allowed long ago of all profeſſors, though they be more rude and common, then with eloquence (though it were more pure ſtile) to caſt a miſt upon that thing which is obſcure enough of it ſelfe. Notwithſtanding I have eſchued, in every place as much as I might lawfully, that groſſe and idle barbarouſneſſe. Therefore to go to the purpoſe, that is a virulent ulcer wherein is poyſon, which is a certaine thinne, and liquid excrement, called properly of the Latines *ſanies*, abounding about eroſion, called alſo by another name *ſanioſum*.

The ulcer which by the malignitie and malice thereof doth ſtirre up evill and byting juyce, which eateth and gnaweth the affected part, and is made by the increaſe of humours more ample daily, is named *Corroſivum* or *Arrodens*. But if the malice thereof do ſo much increaſe, that not onely it ulcerateth the corrupt fleſh, but alſo waſtfully conſumeth the ſound with daily encreaſing, it is then called *Depaſcens*. All the Phyſitians of *Greece* (*Galen* alſo witneſſing) do call this affect Νομὴν, becauſe it was wont to feed and carrie to the ſound parts, the corruption of the affected, and to the affected, that which was in the ſound.

*Vlcus corroſi. ſive arrod.*

*Vlcus depaſcens. Νομὴν.*

*Phagedena.* ſound. Whoſe ſpecies or kinde *Phagedena*, which is an ambulative ulcer, which creeping here and there in the skinne and ſubject fleſh, doth corrode and feed on the top or outward parts, but it never pierceth inwardly. Wherefore it hath to name alſo *Vlcus, in ſummo reſidens*, and never *Profundum*. That ulcer with *Galen* is called *Sordidum*,

*Vlcus ſordidum.* which hath more groſſe and viſcous excrements, which we call *ſordem*, but in Greeke *Rhyparon*: but the latter writers have otherwiſe defined it, affirming that it hath certaine cruſts thicke and groſſe, or (as they ſay) ſome fleſh ſoft, thicke, and ſuperfluous.

*Lanfrancus ſic de finit. Vlc putrid.* The Vlcer named *Putridum*, is that from whence ſome vaporous and evill ſmelling fumes do proceed like to dead carkaſes, or to that which putrifieth and corrupteth the fleſh, having evermore thereto annexed *Sordities*, with outward heat, ſuperfluous humiditie, and ofttimes a fever, and differing from the filthie ulcer by the malice

*Vlcus cuniculoſũ* thereof. They call that ulcer *Cavernoſum*, whoſe orifice is ſtrict and narrow, but in the bottome larger, without ſenſe hid, and having many corners, and like the Cunnie, running many wayes, but without calloſitie or hardneſſe,

*Vlcus fiſtuloſum.* but others call it contrarily *Cuniculoſum*. The fiſtulous ulcer differeth little from the hollow or cuniculous ulcer, but that the winding and turning wayes thereof are callous and hard. The cancrous ulcer is in ſight horrible and

*Vlcus cancroſũ.* ſtinking, having edges hard, thicke, ſwelled, and inverſed, the colour in the middeſt betwixt red and blacke, as one ſhould ſay duskie or leadie, and about the ulcered part certaine veines appearing blacke, puft up, ſwelled, thicke,

*Vlcus δυσκρα-τον. id eſt, intemperatum.* and repleat with blacke bloud. *Vlcus diſcraton*, commonly called *Diſcraſiatum*, is that, wherein *Quædam diſcraſia* (that is intemperature) reigneth, a certaine evill qualitie ruling above nature, as immoderate heat, cold, moiſture, or drineſſe, or many of them together, and ſuch are pro-

*Vlcus crucians.* perly called among us *Vlcus intemperatum*. That is called *Vlcus crucians*, or *Doloroſum*, which in labouring, doth cruelly vexe or torment, or (as *Guydo* a *Cauliaco* ſaith)

wherein

wherein ſenſe of the contrarie thing is felt. Which may be called in Greeke ἕλκος ὑγρὸν. That (ſaith *Galen*) is *Vlcus rheumaticum*, which by the Fluxe and reſort of humours, refuſe to be healed. And that is called *Verminoſum ulcus*, which avoideth Wormes, called of the Greekes *Scoleſondes*, whoſe generation is putrifact. And thoſe ulcers, both of *Galen*, as alſo of all the Phyſitians of *Greece*, are called *Cacoethes*, who having all things applyed, and each thing diligently adminiſtred and ordred in all points according to art, and yet refuſeth utterly to heale, for becauſe that in the ulcered or affected part, ſome maligne and pernitious matter, lyeth hid to us unknowne, and hindereth the healing of them: We call thoſe Vlcers maligne, rebellious, and hard to be cured. *Vlcus varicoſum*, is that, which hath certaine veines in parts above the ulcer appearing ſwelled, and repleto with thicke and groſſe bloud, which ſwelling, is called *Varices*, which by flowing to the ſaid ulcers, doth prohibite and hinder the healing thereof. And the Apoſtumous Vlcer is that, which hath a tumour againſt nature, proceeding of ſome humour, ſuch as *Phlegmon* or *Eryſipelas*. All other Vlcers are ſufficient eaſie to be diſcried by theſe aforeſaid.

ἕλκος ὑγρὸν. *Vlcus rheumaticum.* *Vlcus verminoſum.* *Vlcus Cacoethes.* *Vlcus varicoſum.* *Vlcus Apoſtemoſum.*

*The Prognoſtications or judgements of Vlcers.*

WHat Vlcers ſoever, ſaith *Hipocrates*, do continue the ſpace of a yeare or longer, the Orifice muſt needs be taken away, and the Cicatrice made hollow. What Vlcers ſoever (ſaith *Galen* in his Commentarie upon this Aphoriſme) are of long continuance, or having no Cicatrice by any meanes comming, or once received, breaketh againe, and yet nothing left in the curation that ought to be taken away, it ſignifieth *Cacoethes*, which is a certaine malignitie, hard to receive curation. And that chanceth through the Fluxe of vitious humours, or through evill diſpoſition of humours of long time gathered, and contained in the member, or elſe ſome affect or corruption of the bone in that member. *Avicen* ſaith, that

*Aphor. 45. lib. 6.* *Vlcera annua & diuturna.*

that what ulcer ſoever, after it be filled with fleſh, and a Cicatrice induced, if it ſuddenly breake forth againe, it is in danger to degenerate into a Fiſtula, and ulcers that be hard, blacke, or greeniſh, are evill: for in ſuch there is extinction of the naturall heate in the ulcerated part. Cold ulcers (ſaith *Arabs*) are knowne by ſoftneſſe and whiteneſſe.

*Vlcera dura viridia aut nigra.*

*Vlc. frig.*

*Vlc. cal.*

But the hot ulcers decline to a redneſſe, and are eaſed by cold medecines, and are diſcerned by feeling. Therefore every one are knowne, partly by colour, partly by touching, and partly (ſaith *Galen*) by the ſenſe of the Patient. Some ſay they feele a burning, others, a manifeſt cold in the part, and doe take pleaſure in hot or cold medicines, &c. Dry and moiſt ulcers alſo have their proper ſignes, and knowne chiefly by feeling. For feeling doth diſcerne and judge dry and moiſt things, and ſuch as follow thoſe qualities, as hardneſſe and ſoftneſſe, ſharpeneſſe and lenitie. And if maligne Vlcers doe repreſent the colour of the reſt of the body, *viz.* white, purple, duskiſh, or citrine, it ſheweth ſome default worthy reproofe in the Liver, whereby the bloud there ingendred is corrupted.

*Lib. 4. Therap.*

*Vlc. totius corp. colorem repreſentantia.*

*Aliud.*

Vlcers ſucceeding other diſeaſes, are hard to be healed. *Vlcera circumglabra parva ſunt*, that is to ſay. When thou ſeeſt about the compaſſe of the affected place, the haires to fall away, or ſcales to ariſe, iudge that ulcer to be perverſe and froward, for it ſignifieth evill humors, and maligne juyce to flow to the ulcered part, which doe vehemently erode. Therefore ſuch maligne juyce, doth neither cleane aboliſh the rootes of the haires, nor yet ſuffer the ulcered place to receive Cicatrice or Curation. But when thoſe haires had fallen before, doe ſpring anew about the Vlcer, it is a good token or ſigne.

*Aliud.*
*Apho. 4. lib. 6.*
*Vlc. circumglabra.*

*Aliud. Lib. 3. prædictionum.*
*Vlcus ante mortem vel in ipſo morbo enaſcens.*

The Vlcer (ſaith *Hippocrates*) whether it come before the diſeaſe, or in the ſickeneſſe, ought diligently to be looked upon, for if the ſicke ſhall die, the ulcer will be dry, blacke, or very pale before death.

Vlcers

Vlcers wherein (after long emiſſion of *Sanies*, and *Virulentia*) perfect and laudable *pus* beginneth to appeare, is a good ſigne, for it ſignifieth both ſtrength of nature, and obedience of the matter. What are the ſignes of good *Pus*, is before ſpoken of.

*Aliud. Vlc in quibus partibus periculoſa.*

Vlcers in the outward muſcles of the backe, legges, or armes, are not without danger. Very perilous are they deemed alſo which occupie the inward members, or reach unto them. In what ulcers ſoever incarnative medicines be applied, before they be well mundified & evill and ſuperfluous fleſh will in them increaſe. But contrarily, which ſoever be duely, and as they ought to be mundified and made, (as it were) dry before, the fleſh in ſuch (ſaith *Hippocrates*) can neuer increaſe ſuperfluouſly, unleſſe contuſion happen thereto. Vlcers round in compaſſe, are wont to be the worſt, and not to come to a Cicatrice, but difficultly and with much buſineſſe, they bring children to utter ruine: Therefore in ſuch, the Chirurgians counſell ought to apply a cauterie actuall, made after the quantitie and faſhion of the Vlcer compaſſed. In the outward members, that is to ſay, in the hands, feet, &c. Vlcers and tumors againſt nature, as Phlegmon and ſuch like, doe oft happen, and commonly in the Glandulous parts, eſpecially in thoſe bodies that be Plethoriques, that is, given to much repletion, for theſe parts, for as much as they be rare, are eaſie and (as it were) ready to receive every humor flowing. For ſo it commeth to paſſe, that through an ulcer, either in the finger of the hand, or foot, the Kernels about the armeholes or priny parts, doe alſo ſwell or receive inflammation, for when the bloud floweth, or other humors ſhould have recourſe to the outward parts, ſtraight by their looſeneſſe and rarity, part of the ſaid flowings are in them retained, ſometime alſo the glandulous parts of the necke (either by ulcers of the head, or parts nigh to them, or elſe in themſelves) doe ſwell. And *Galen* calleth theſe glandulous parts, which in that order doe ſwell, *Bubones*.

*Vide Hip. apud Gal. lib. 4. Ther.*

*Vlc. rotunda.*

*Artium ulcera.*

*Colli & capitis ulc.*

*Bubones.*

When

*Aliud.* When medicines applied to ulcers, doe profit, or (at leaſt) do no hurt or diſcommoditie: it is a ſure argument, that ſuch medicines were rightly adminiſtred. But if they cauſe any preſent hurt, or doe make the ulcer more dry, hot, or cold, it is a token that the things miniſtred are not fit for that preſent griefe, for that things more dry, or more moiſt (as the thing requireth) ſhould be applied.

*Si auxilia profuerint aut nocuerint.*

Alſo if (by the things applied) the ulcer become more ſoft by and by, uſe things more aſtringent. Nevertheleſſe, if the ulcer doe erode and become more deepe, then beware diligently, for that ſpringeth of ſharpe and vitious juyce, together with malignitie of the ulcer, elſe through the facultie of medicines applied, which doe more then ſufficiently mundifie: for ſuch by arroding the ulcered part, do increaſe much *Sanies*, and make the ulcer very moiſt, whereby it happeneth that unskilfull Chirurgians are ſo oft deceived in their purpoſe, for thinking the ulcer to be *Cacoethes*, that is, that the matter therein contained to proceed of malignity, or (as they terme it) of virulent and ſuperfluous humidity, and while they earneſtly miniſter things ſharpely to mundifie, and thereby maketh not onely the ulcer more deepe, and hollow, but alſo more hot, and ſometime maketh it *Phlegmonodes*. Hereby the parties affected, doe feele eroſion and mordication. Furthermore, amongſt many things which hurt or hinder ulcers, ſaith *Guydo de Cauliaco*, the South winde is unprofitable, and alſo a moiſt ayre joyned with heat. For they induce putrifaction in ulcers, even as all things that putrifie, proceed of heat and moyſture. Hence commeth it (ſaith he) that ulcers of the Legges, are harder and difficulter to be cured in the South parts, then in the North, but in wounds of the head, it is contrary. And even as many tokens and iudgements in wounds, are common to ulcers, ſo likewiſe the judgements of ulcers, whereof we now ſpeake, may be to wounds compared. Wherefore whatſoever is ſpoken before in the judgements of wounds convenient, or agreeing to ulcers, revoke them in this place.

*Si ulc. arrodatur*

*Nota.*

*Ventus meridionalis officit ulceribus.*

*Of*

## *Of the curing of Vlcers in generall.*

IN the curation of ulcers, there are two things to be considered and propounded unto us, that is, the contemplation of the ulcer it selfe, by what meanes it is an ulcer, with consideration of the cause of the ulcer, of the accidents, and every disposition therein contained, as also what part here or there it occupieth. For every ulcer (as we have said before) either is alone, and by himselfe (that is, having no other affect, neither conuersant with it, neither going afore, nor following it) or else is joyned with one or moe, of which some have not onely stirred up the ulcer from the beginning, but also doe now make it greater. Others be of that sort, without the which it cannot obtaine the reason of the scope of curation. But every ulcer, in that it is an ulcer, hath some common indication of the cure (even as *Galen* saith) the way of healing ulcers, is by a meane drying: this indication also is common to wounds, (if at least they be wounds) that is, received of some stripe. This onely is their difference, this needeth lesse: and the other (through the great humidity) requireth greater desiccation: If the ulcer be joyned with any other affect, curation ought not to be applied to the ulcer, but first to cure the affect, and lastly the ulcer. For whether *Phlegmon*, *Erisepelas*, or the tumor called *Oedema*, or blackenesse, or *Ecchimosis*, doe besiege the ulcerated part, the cure must be gentle. But if there be some strong intemperature (which is wont to bring weakenesse to the affected part) and be joyned to the ulcered flesh, then, that is first to be cured. And when thou hast cured the intemperature, afterward thou shalt easily heale the affect. So must we first helpe the tumors called *Varices*, which are oft above the ulcered place, and then to cure the ulcer. But none of these curations (saith *Galen*) is of the ulcer it selfe, but of some other affect, which either maketh the ulcer, or nourisheth it. Furthermore, *Galen* affirmeth,

*Duo spectanda in curatione ulcerum.*

*Vlceris sanatio mediocris siccatio est.*

*In tollendis dispositionibus cum ulcere complicat. duplex consilium esse. Gal. lib. 4. meth med.*

that in taking away the dispositions contained in ulcers, there are two things to be considered: that is to say, either utterly to take away such like affects in the body, or else to destroy that which is therein unprofitably contained. But this he meaneth to be done where affect is little and plaine; for where it is great, it cannot be brought to a Cicatrice before, till the other affects have remedy.

*Partic. in cur. an dis ulceribus scopi.*

Of such like ulcers therefore as are joyned with other affects or dispositions, there be foure particular waies of curation.

1 The first prescribeth a convenient dyet fit for the curation of such ulcers.

2 The second is to divert the matter antecedent.

3 Thirdly, in correcting and removing the accidents and dispositions joyned with the ulcer.

4 Fourthly, those accidents being corrected, doth teach and instruct us to cure them after the manner of hollow wounds.

But we doe follow the first and second intention, both by amending, emptying, diverting and preventing that same flowing, wherewith the body of the affected, doth abound, and flow in the ulcered part. Furthermore, the wayes whereby we may aptly amend and diuert the abundance of humors, and take away their corruption is thus, *viz.* by Phlebotomie, Purgation, approved diet, cauterie potentiall, vomiting and others of that sort. We prevent flowings with binding, washings, epithmes, oyntments *Ex bolo armeno*, and other restrictives. When as therefore the humour flowing in the ulcered places, is neither more, nor yet much worse then convenient, sufficient repercussives, and binding above the ulcered place shall suffice, and which binding doth shut the pores whereby the matter should flow into the ulcer: it is meet therfore that the medicines applied to such ulcers, be more dry then they that serve for the simple ulcer. But if it happen that this flowing cannot be stayed or kept under, the cause then must be searched forth, and that must first be

taken

taken away, which if it come by weakeneſſe of the part that receiveth it, it muſt be ſtrengthened with proper curation of the vlcered place. But if it come by abundance of bloud or evill humours, either in the whole Bodies, or in any of the parts, they are firſt to be cured, but the imbecility of the part, whereto by reaſon thereof, more of humors then is convenient doth reſort, doth come altogether of intemperature, notwithſtanding, not of every intemperature. Whereupon it commeth to paſſe, that the vlcered fleſh is oft times onely temperate, and not weake, and oft times both untemperate and weake, for ſtrong intemperature bringeth weakeneſſe to the affected part.

The third and laſt intention, which is in amending and taking away the accidents and diſpoſitions, joyned with the vlcer, is brought to paſſe by due conſideration of the qualities of the humors, and nature of the affected part.

# The second Part.

## The second discourse of Vlcers, with their particular Cures.

HEretofore I have expressed the causes, signes, differences, and universall or generall cure for all kindes of ulcers, with their Prognostications or judgements. Now also will I prosecute the matter without ceasing, untill I have prescribed to every ulcer his particular distinction, and severall cure, gathered forth of divers Authors, and especially out of *Antonius Calmeteus Vergesatus.*

### *Of an Vlcer with intemperature.*

*De intemperie cum ulcere.*

VVHat kinde of intemperature soever it be, it may be abated by universall remedies, as by dyet and convenient purgations, and (if it be joyned with any humor) by revulsions of all sorts. Hot in temperature, whether it be alone, or joyned with the Fluxe of humors, it may be amended with *Vnguentum alb.* or *Rub. cum Camfora*, or *Vung. ex Pompholig. vel de Plumbo, vel de Ceruſa,*

*Calid. quo modo emendetur.*

*Cerusa, aut aqua Rosacea, & Succis Plantaginis, Solani, & Sempervivi.*

Cold intemperature may be amended by *fotibus*, onely of wine. heated or boyling therein Woormwood, Mints, Isope, Pemiriall, Calamint, Organi, Rosemary, Stechados, &c. or Lee with Allum, or *ung. Basilic.* or *ung. Citrin. vel Dealthea.* The moist intemperature, is brought to a naturall (by exiccative unguents, as *De Pompholi, de Plumbo, de Cerusa, de Gratia Dei, Diacalcitis.* The humors respected for the intemperature, happeneth seldome without a humor, neither must we passe the nature of the affected part, which must either more or lesse, receive drying medicines.

*Frig. ut curetur.*

*Quomodo humid intemp. ad naturall reducitur*

The dry intemperature, may be restored naturall (saith *Galen*) by fotions of water, or *Ung. Basilicon*, or *ung. de Pice*, or *Diachilon* dissolved in oyle, to every ounce whereof is added *Pulveris Rosarum*, 1 dragme.

*Sic intemperatura ficca alteratur. Gal. 4 meth.*

## *Of an Vlcer with paine.*

PAine in an ulcer proceedeth most commonly of hot and sharpe intemperature with corrosion. And then profiteth publique medicines, as *Succus Plantaginis, Solani, sempervivi, Hiosciami*, or their stilled waters, mixt with vineger, and oyle of Roses. It profiteth also to minister the white of an egge, or the whole egge, mixt with oyle of Roses, *Bolo armeno*, and *Terra sigillata*, and *Aceto.*

*De dolore cum ulcere. Sic accidit dol. ex caliditate.*

A Cataplasme also is commodious, made with Mallowes, Plantaine, and Branne, and boyled and mixt with oyle of Roses. Or it shall not be incommodious to use the white of an egge, with oyle of Roses, and Litharges, diligently mixed in a leaden morter, and after boyled at a gentle fire in a pound of the juyce of Housleeke, to the consumption of the said juyce. Else the whole egge mixt with oyle of Roses, and Terebinthine, or *ung. Popillionis*, halfe an ounce, *cum oleo Vitelli ovorum* one ounce. Or,

*ung. Album Camforati*, or *ung. de Lithargi. De minio. de Tutia. De Plumbo. ung. Rub. cum Camfora.*

*Si intem. fit frigida.*

If the paine come of cold intemperature, wash the place with wine, wherein hot things is boyled, such as is spoken of before, and these or such like also are profitable *viz. Basilicon, unguentum Fuscum & Citrinum.*

*Si per dissolutionem continuitatis.*

But when the paine springeth by dissolution of continuitie, stupefactives then are exceeding commodious. Notwithstanding, those are much more profitable, which encrease the natural heat, as the yolke of an Egge, Saffron, Terebintine, and oyle of Roses, together mixt and applied to the Vlcer. And about the circuit of the Vlcer, *Ping. Gallinarum, Anseris, Anatis, Suis, &c. Muccagi. sem. Lini, Fœnugraci, & Malvæ*, are good and necessarie. Also *Oleo Rosa. Amig. Chamomeli, Aneti, Violacei, Vulpini, &c.* Or else,

*Anodina, hic conferunt.*

*Rec. Malvæ.* one handfull and a halfe.
*Farinæ*
*Sem. Lini,*
*Fœnugraci,*
*& Hordei.* } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
*Olei Camomeli,*
*& Lilij.* } *ana, vi. drag.*
*Ol. Ros. iij. ounc. Muccag. sem. Althea*, one ounce and a halfe, *Vitellos, num. ij.* mixe them and make thereof a Cataplasme.

*Ad narcotic. accedendum.*

When the paine is great, and the precedent medicines prevaile not, then *Ad Narcotica accedendum*, and make a Cataplasme with *Far. Hordei, Oleo Ros. & Nimphea, vel Mandrag. cum lacte vel passo coctis*, or with bread crummes infused in water with oyle of Roses, the yolkes of Egges, and Saffron, adding thereto *Opij* halfe a scruple. Or a Cataplasme made with the leaves of white Poppie, Mandrag, and Henbane, with the powder of Camomill. So is it good to apply *Philonium*, or *Theriaca*, or *Ol. de Papavere, Mandrag. vel Hiosc. cum Opio*, or *Succus Hiosc.*

*of. cum lact. mulie. cum Ovillo & Opio.* And great commoditie hath beene found *ex Oleo Ranarum.*

### *Of an Vlcer with a tumour.*

IF with the Vlcer through paine, a tumor do chance, it must be asswaged (the cause of paine considered) whether it come by dissolution of continuitie or with biting, or intemperature. But if the swelling come by the malice or aboundant Fluxe of humours to the place, then prescribe a diet thinne and cold. Mollifie or purge the belly (respecting the humours nature) use Phlebotomie, restraine the humour flowing, and resolve that which is already flowed) which all must be considered in tumours against nature. If the tumour proceed of hot humours, it shall be expedient to boile in tart wine a sweet Orenge bruised, or Quinces and sowre Peares, boyled with the powder of Mirtles, else Lentels decoct with the powder of the rindes of Pomegranates, mixt with Roses and Terebintine.

*De ulc. cum tumore.*

*Si tumor ab bucal.*

In the augmentation the like medicines adding to, *Hordei Fabarum, Tritici, Farinæ & Camomel.* In the state make a Cataplasme *ex decoct. Mal. & Absinth. in vino dulci cum Far. Sem. Lini. Fœnug. & furfure.* But if *Pus* first appeare, make a Cataplasme *ex Mal. in aqua coctis cum Farina Sem. Lini, Fœnugr. & axungia suilla, vel ex Farina Tritici, Oleo & Croco,* boyled in water to the forme of a pulteise. If the emunctory places (through paine of the ulcer) be afflicted with tumour, the matter being hot, *coquito Mal. ij.* ounces, *cum Furfure in aqua,* and apply it, which also prevaileth much against the tumour in the Vlcer, but if the matter be cold,

*Respice materiæ temperament.*

*Rec. Mummiæ in vino ad crassitiem coctæ, j.* ounce, *Oesipi. ij.* ounces, *Fari. Tritici,* halfe an ounce. Boyle these together, and make thereof a Cataplasme.

## *Of the contuſed Vlcer.*

*De ulcere contuſo*

AN Vlcer contuſed, requireth things moiſtening, and engendring *Pus*, as a pulteis *ex Fari. triti. Oleo & aqua coct. aut Triticum aqua calida diutiſſime maceratum*, which being boyled apply it. Or one made *ex radi. althea & caricis ſimul coctis ad mellis craſſitiem, cum Fari. tritic.* *ea, fiat Cataplaſ.* and then reſort to the cure of wounds.

## *Of Fleſh excreaſing in Vulers.*

*De carnis in ulcere excreſcent.*

THis being commonly called proud fleſh, muſt be taken away, either with cauterie actuall, or corroſive powders, the weaker ſort be theſe, *Alumen uſt. hermodact. & cum tartaro, Nuclei dactil. combuſtorum, aqua vitæ cum Sulphure, ung. Apoſto. Sem. urticæ, Serpentaria*

*Corrodent imbecilla.*

*ſquamma æris, es uſtum, Radix aſphodeli, Cinis Hirinacei,*

*Paulo vehemẽt*

*Stupa minutim inciſa:* Somewhat more vehement be theſe, *Pul. Mercurij ſolus, vel admixtus alumine uſto ad partes equales, ung. Ægyptiacum vel Apoſtolorum cum ærugine raſili: vel aqua vitæ ij.* ounces, *Eruginis raſilis, ij. drag. miſceantur, vel linimentum aqua ſublimata ter aut quater imbutum & exiccatum.*

*Valentiſſima.*

The ſtrongeſt be theſe, *viz. Calx viva, Caleitis, Calcanthum uſtum ſublimatum, Hydrargyrum,* and like theſe in forme following.

*Rec. Hydrargyri ſublimat. ij. drag.*
*Aluminis crudi. v. drag.*
*Aqua Roſ. vel plantag. vi. ounc.*

*Bulliant ad conſumptionem quartæ partis.* And this water is of marvellous operation. Or,

*Rec. Salis nitri.*
*Vitrioli Romani.* } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
*Aluminis.*

*Hydrar-*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Hydrargyri ſublim.* | *halfe a drag.* |
| *Aqua plantag.* | *vi. ounc.* |
| *Aceti.* | *ij. ounc.* |

*Bulliant ut dictum eſt.*

But when this is applyed, have in a readineſſe *ung. de Bol. armeno*, and apply it to the places round about, to preſerve the parts nigh thereto, duely conſidering the quantitie of ſuperfluous fleſh.

## *Of the diſcoloured Vlcer with hardneſſe of the edges.*

VVHen the Vlcer is diſcoloured, and the edges hardened, note if the hardneſſe be but ſmall, it may be cured by reſolutive medicines, which be theſe. *Ping. Anſer, Gal. Anatis, Vituli, Bovis, Vrſi, Leonis, & eorum medullæ*, and of them, thoſe that be neweſt are beſt. Much profitable alſo be theſe, *viz. Ole. Lill. Amygdal. dul. Lumbric. Vulpinum, Oeſipus, Muccag. Alth. Lini, Fœnugr. omnia gummi genera, Baſilicon, Diachilon. Emplaſtrum de muccagine, Medulla cruris bovis, cum Muccag. althea, Dragagan. & Terebint. Ole. Omphacino & exigua cera parte.* *De vlc. de colore cum labiorum duritie.*

If by gentle medicines the hardneſſe amend not, then ſcarifie the edges, and lay on them Mercurie in powder, then apply ſome of the aforeſaid medicines, or uſe a cauterie, or inciſion, elſe ſtrong medicines, as is above mentioned, firſt knowing the Patients minde, and then the ſenſe and ſituation of the member.

*Rec. Lithargyrij.*
*Lapid. hematitis.*
*Vitrioli Ro.* } *an. ij. drag.*
*Hydrargyri ſublimati. ij. dram. and a half. miſce.*

*Of the Vlcer with tumor in the veines.*

*De ulc. cum varicibus.*

OF this we have little to intreat, when (as touching this matter) we have ſpoken ſufficiently in the Vlcer with tumor. This onely reſteth, that the Vlcer cannot be cured till the tumor in the veines be taken away with often bathings, and after a ſort nouriſhing, the which being taken away with the accidents aforeſaid, either it will cure it ſelfe, or elſe receive the cure of a ſimple Vlcer.

*Of the Vlcer with putrifaction in the Bone.*

*De ulc. cum offis caric.*

IF in an Vlcer the bone be alſo putrified, the bone is firſt to be bared by corroſives, or otherwiſe as is aforeſaid, and ſo much of the bone as is corrupted muſt bee taken away, till the Bone appeare bloudie, and afterward apply this following.

*Rec. Radic. Ariſtolo. rotund.*
*Ireos,*
*Pencedani,*
*Corticis panacis,*
*Corticis Pini,*
*Thuris,*
*Aloes,*
} *an. ij. drag.*

*Pulverizentur ſubtiliſſi.* Which being mixed *cum Melle, ung. Regis, vel Egyptiaco,* apply to the place, and lay aloft *Emplaſtrum Diacalcitis vel divinum.* When the Bone putrified lieth ſo deepe that it cannot bee come by with inſtrument, prepare this injection following.

*Rec. Rad. Ariſto. utrinſque.*
*Iridis Florentiæ.*
*Centaureæ minor.*
} *an. j. omn. & ſ.*
*Agarici,* *ij. drag.*

*Simphitum*

*Simphitum*
*Hiperici,*
*Pes Collumbini,* } *an. j. m.*
*Herb. Roberti.*
*Cortic. Pini.* *ij. ounces.*
*Roſ. rub.* } *an. P. ſem.*
*Anthos.* }

*Mel Roſ. colaj. quart.* Infuſe them all in wine, and ſtill them in a Limbecke, and inject into the Vlcer of the water thereof twice in one day.

Nevertheleſſe if the Bone be greatly corrupted, nothing can be better therefore then cauterie, for ſafely and ſpeedily it dryeth both the bottome and top. Notwithſtanding, ſo order the heat of the iron, that it ſerve aptly, both for the depth and quantitie of the Bone corrupted; for we have ſeene that too hot and vehement cauteries, expelleth not ſo ſoone the Bone corrupted, but have ſpoiled it with corruption. But if the corruption lie yet deep, after the uſe of your firſt canterie (to the end it may be more eaſily avoided) to make the Bone ſound and whole, it ſhall be moſt expedient to pierce it with many holes, untill ſome bloud appeare, and in thoſe holes to apply a cauterie, by meanes whereof, the Bone may be verie well dryed. Or elſe fill them with *Aqua forti*, ſo ſhall the Bone be dried, and by little and little, expell that is corrupted.

*Rationem habe ad cauterij caliditatem.*

*Terebra erit multis foraminibus aperienda.*

And under that ſhall nature incarnate fleſh, to preſerve the ſound bone from the corruption of outward ayre. To conclude, the Bone corrupted ſhall be excluded, and none, or very little humour ſhall follow it. After the Cauterie hath beene applyed the three firſt dayes, and the Eſcar removed, then good it is to powre into the Vlcer *Ol. Roſ. cum Ovi albumine*, and the three dayes following, uſe a digeſtive made *Ex Ovi vitello & Roſaceo, deinde Butyrum cum Melle.* The reſt of the cure for the Bone corrupt, may happily bee wrought by this water following.

*Sub eaque natura carnem generabit, ne ſanum os aere externo iterum corrumpatur.*

*Rec.*

Rec. Aqua vitæ ter distill. } an. iij. ounces, i. drag.
Aquæ Rosarum.
Sublimati.

*Bulliant lento igni ad sublimati dissolutionem*, and keepe it to thy use in a pure vial. And after the use thereof the sequell is profitable.

Rec. Aristolo. rotun. } iij. dragmes.
Cort. Pini, sing.
Rad. Peucedani } an. ij. dragmes.
Arundinis,
Agarici albi. } an. j. dragme and a halfe.
Tartari.
Euphorbij. j. dragme.

Powder them together very small, and put thereof into the ulcers orifice. Else mixe it with hony, or *ung. Regis cum melle*, or *ung. Ægyptiaco*, and apply that to the bone corrupted, after the use of the water, and lay on aloft, *Emplastrum Diacalciteos*, or *divinum*, or this plaister following, which enduceth the Bone corrupted, doth mundifie, and incarnate, by use whereof I never failed.

Rec. Corticis ovorum,
Ossium humanorum,
Pann. combustorum, & } an. ij. drag.
in pul. redact.
Radi. Peucedani. } an. halfe an ounce.
Lumbric. pulverizat.
Emplastri de gratia Dei. } an. ij. oun.
Diachilon com.
Picis navalis.

Mixe them together, and make thereof a plaister, which apply after the use of the water and powder, or liniment as is aforesaid.

And finally, if the Bone be corrupted through *usque ad medullam*, the remedie is onely to separate the member,

ber, except it be *capite coxendicis, vel ſpina dorſi*, and then it is beſt to flee the cure.

## *Of the malignant Vlcer called Cacoethes.*

IN curing theſe kindes of Vlcers, the cauſes muſt firſt be diligently ſearched, to wit, whether it be *Plethora, Cacochymia*, or *Cachexia*, elſe an univerſal intemperature, or of ſome inward part, as the liver, ſplene, ventricle, ulcered part, ſwelling of the veines, hard edges, weakneſſe of the affected part brought to paſſe by evill humors therin heaped, or the cauſes aforeſaid. Therefore let us take away the cauſes according to their natures, then by dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation to ſuppreſſe the members intemperature, whatſoever it be, and in what part. As for intemperate, looke before in the Chapter of the Vlcer with intemperature. And commonly in theſe kinde of Vlcers, we have preſcribed to the patient the uſe of *Guiacum*, with happie ſucceſſe, after the uſe of common purgation, but in them whoſe humours and juyce is profitable, a diet is ſufficient, but if the Vlcer ſeeme bathed in humours, it is time to reſtraine them. For the tumours *Varices*, thou haſt a proper Chapter; but for intemperature of the inner parts, take counſell of the Phyſitian. And as touching Vlcers maligne and hard to receive Cicatrice, the ſumme or chiefe ſcope of curation is vehement exſiccation of the biting humours, which is brought to paſſe *per repellentia*, and *diſcutientia*. Having good reſpect to repreſſe that which floweth, and to take away that which is infixed. And for this purpoſe, theſe following are moſt expedient. *Ariſtoloch. Corticis Radi. Caparis. Malicorium, Radix Pannacis, Sarcocolla, Vitrum Combuſtum, Teſta piſcium Vſta.* All metals burnt likewiſe are profitable, as *Cadmia, Calchitis uſta, & Lota ſub canicula, & cum aceto trita, Antim. Diaphriges, Plumbū uſtum lotum, ſquamma æris & ferri, Scoria plumbi, Erugo raſilis uſta & lota, omnia Aluminis genera, Terra ſigillata.*

*De ulc. malig. quæ Cacoethe vocantur.*

*Tolle cauſam ante affectum.*

*Guiacum his prodeſt.*

*Vehement exſiccatio eſt ſumma cura in*

But

*Habe rationem ad corporis habitum & sensum membrorum.*

But a further respect must be had to the body, for that in some bodies the metals, and such like aforenamed medicines, must be washed before they be ministred, but in harder bodies, without danger; certaine of them may unwashed be applyed, because in such parties the members sence is more dull. Wherefore first let the ulcer be washed with an astringent decoction made with Allome water, like as followeth.

*Rec.* *Succi Agrimoniæ,*
*Solani,*
*Plantaginis,* } *an.* halfe a pound.
*Vinum album,* iiij. ounces.
*Aluminis crudi.* iij. ounc. ſ.
*Auripigmenti,* halfe a ſcru.
*Albumina ovorum.* vj.

Stirre theſe together, and diſtill them, and let the ulcer with the water thereof be waſhed twiſe in the day, which water alſo much availeth to conglutinate wounds. Afterward.

*Rec.* *Olei Roſar.* vj. ounces.
*Ceruſæ.* iij. ounces.
*Litharg. auri.* } *an.* j. ounce,
*Lap. Calaminaris.* } and a halfe.
*Tuthiæ præparat.* } *an.* one
*Boli armeni.* } ounce.
*Camfor. diſſolut. in aqua Roſ. ij. dragmes, Olei de Papavere. ij. ounces. Ceræ albæ. q. ſ.*

Make thereof an unguent.

*Rec.* *Olei Roſ.* } *an.* ij. ounces
*& Mirt.* } and a halfe.
*Succ. Solani.* }
*Plantag.* } *an.* one ounce and a halfe.
*Sempervivi.* }

Sepi

*Sepi Hircini,* } *an.* ij.
*& Vitulini.* } ounce.
*Ping. ſuillæ liquefact.* iij. ounces.
*Calcis tertio in aqua extinct.* } vj.
*& Lotæ.* } drag.
*Malecorij.*
*Balauſtij.* } *an.* vij. drams.
*Myrobal citrini.*
*Aerug. raſilis* v. dragmes.
*Scoriæ ferri.* x. dragmes.
*Sarcocollæ.* ij. dragmes,

All which being bruiſed, and mixt together, infuſe them one whole day, and boyle them a little, adding thereto

| | |
|---|---|
| *Litarg. utriuſq.* | *an. x. dragmes.* |
| *Ceruſæ.* | *vj. dragmes.* |
| *Plumbi uſti.* | *v. dragmes.* |
| *Antimony.* | *j. ounce.* |
| *Camforæ.* | *j. ſcruple.* |
| *Ceræ. q. ſ.* | |

Mixe them well in a Marble mortar. Hereto alſo may be added *Argent. vivi*, j. ounce, but it profiteth more, firſt to uſe the powder of Mercury, after the water aforeſaid, and after the unguent.

*Of the virulent, corroding, and feeding ulcer.*

THeſe kinde of ulcers which differ onely *Secundum majus & minus*, muſt have the methode of their cure conſiſt in three things onely. Firſt in a diet cold and dry, ſecondly by evacuation of the antecedent matter, both by Phlebotomy if it ſeeme profitable, as alſo by medicines exiccative, as is ſaid in *Herpes* and *Eriſepelas*. Alſo particular revulſions are commodious, as cupping, frication, and binding the contrary member, or uſe of *ung. de*

*De ulcere virulento, corrodente ac depaſcente.*

*Catartica Particulares revulſiones conferent.*

*Bolo*

*Bolo*, to beat backe the matter flowing. The third ſcope is referred to medicines cold and dry, aſtringent and diſcutient. Convenient ſimples be theſe, *Lentes*, *Arnogloſſa Solanum*, *Summitates rubi*, *Fol. Vlmi & Papaveris*, *Fol. & fructus Cydoniorum*. *Mirti*, *Balauſtia*, *Cortex Granatorum*, *Galla omphacitis*, *Accaſia*, *Bolus armenus*, *Cortex thuris*, *Nuclei Mirobal*. *Maſtiche*, *Simphitum*, *plumb. uſt. & lotum*, and all metals mentioned in the aforeſaid chapter. Of which, both fotions, liniments, unguents, cerotes and emplaſters, profitable for thy purpoſe may be made.

*Sit malitia ulc. primo extincta.*

And ſome uſe to apply the powder of Mercury, firſt to take away the malice of the ulcer and corroſion, and leave it the ſpace of a whole day in the ulcer, applying aloft *ung. de Minium*, untill the malice of the ulcer be quite extinct. Afterward waſh the ulcer, and the parts nigh thereto, with allome water, as in the chapter aforeſaid, or as followeth.

*Rec. Succi. rub.*
*Sumach.*
*Virga paſtoris.*
*Plantaginis.*
*Solani.*
*Acetoſæ.* } *an.* j. quart.
*Albumina ovorum. vj.*
*Aluminis pulve.* iiij. ounces.

Diſtill them all in a leaden Still, and uſe it, or elſe theſe waters following, which is right profitable for ulcers, filthy and corroſive.

*Rec. Ceruſæ* } *an.* one
*Lytharggri.* } ounce.
*Plumbi. uſti.* } *an.* halfe
*Lapid. Calaminaris.* } an ounce.
*Boli armeni.* j. ounce and a halfe.

*Sang.*

*Sang. Draconis.* } *an.* one
*Terra ſigillatæ.* } ounce.
*Aluminis combuſti.* halfe an ounce.
*Galicum glandium.*
*Gallarum viridium.*
*Baccarum mirti.* } *ana j. m.*
*Pſidiæ.*
*Balauſtiarum.*
*Sumach.*
*Coriandri.* } *an.* halfe
*Sem. Plantaginis.* } an ounce.
*Roſar. rub. ỻ. p.*

Boyle all theſe in ſufficient quantity of Smiths water, which done, in that water waſh the ulcer, which in wonderfull manner will dry. All theſe may be taken to the decoction, or ſome of them, whereof alſo if it be thought convenient, you may adde more cold things, as Henbane, Mandrag, and Pople, if there be much hot intemperature joyned with the ulcer. To the addition, further may be annexed honey, to mundifie if thou uſe it to a filthy ulcer.

Or.

*Rec. Aque Roſarum,* } *an.* one
*& Plantaginis,* } quart.
*Aluminis,* ij. ounces.
*Zacchari.* one ounce.

Boyle them all together, till the Allome and Sugar be melted, and therewith waſh the ulcer. Whereto alſo if thou adde *Mellis* one ounce, it ſhall not be a little profitable for all filthy ulcers.

Elſe.

*Rec. Aquæ plantag* vj. ounces.
*Hidrargyri ſublim.* j. dragme.
*Salis amoniaci.* one drag. & ſ.
*Salis commu.* ij. dragmes.
*Aluminis.* j. dragme.

Boyle them together in a glaſſe veſſell to the conſumption of the fourth part. And this water or the other, ſhall be proved profitable.

After the ulcer be waſhed, apply thereto, *ung. de Minio*, or *de Plumbo.* or *ung. rub. cum Camfora.* or *ung. Album Camforat.* or *ung. de Pompholigo.*

Or elſe.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rec.* | *Unguentum de Plumbo.* | ij. ounces. |
| | *Ung. Popul.* | ij. drag. |
| | *Succi. Plantaginis.* | j. ounce. |
| | *Albumi. ovi.* | j. |

Mixe them diligently in a leaden morter, or if you will, this.

*Rec. Tuthiæ præparat.* halfe an ounce.
*Plumb. uſt.* }
*& Loti.* } *an.* j. ounce.
*Ceruſæ lotæ.* }

Mixe them in a leaden morter, with water of Plantaine, and adde thereto,

*Bol. arm.* }
*Terræ ſigil.* } *an.* ij. dragmes.
*Olei Roſarum* }
*Ceræ albæ.* } *q. ſ.*
*Fiatque unguentum.*

Or.

*Rec. Lythargyri*, iij. ounces.
*Olei Roſa.* }
*Aceti.* } *q. ſ.*

to be mixed, and if thou adde to a little Ceruſe, it ſhall better prevaile for all cancrous diſpoſitions, but it will be better if thou adde thereto Leade macerated in white wine. Or by putting to *Nucem cipreſſi, Tuthiam, Boracem, Aes uſtum, & Antimonium,* of it ſhall be right excellent for ulcers that be hard, to receive cicatrice.

Or

Or

*Rec. Olei Ros.* } *an.* ij. ounces.
*Mirt.* }
*Succi climenon depurat.* ij. ounc. ſ.
*Succi Plantaginis.* j. ounce.
*Sepi Hircini.* j. ounce ſ.
*Aluminis uſti.* j. dragme.
*Lithargyri auri* } *an.* one
*& argenti.* } ounce.
*Scoriæ ferri.* ij. dragmes.

*Pulverizentur tenuiſſime ac ſimul coquantur tres horæ,* adding to

*Cera alb.* one ounce.
*Terebinthinæ.* vj. dragmes.
*Mercurij extinct.* iij. dragmes.
*Camforæ.* j. ſcruple.
*Erugi. raſilis.* one ounce.

Make thereof an unguent.

*Rec. Ceruſæ,*
*Lithargyri.*
*Bole. armeni.* } *an.* j. ounce.
*Terræ ſigillat.*
*Lapid. Calamin.*
*Sandal. alb. & rub.* }
*Baccarum mirti.* } *an.* ij. drag.
*Roſarum rub.* }
*Sem. Papaveris,* }
*Hioſciami.* } *an.* one dragme.
*Mandragoræ.* }
*Olei Roſarum* } *an.* iij.
*& Violarum* } ounces.
*Cera alba, tantundem,*
*Camforæ.* one dragme.

Make thereof a cerote.

Rec. Olei Roſar. & Mirtini. } an. two ounces.
Succi Clymenon. iiij. ounces.
Succi Plantaginis. ij. ounces.
Pinguedinis Vituli j. ounce ſ.
Folium Caprifolij, & Climenon. } an. j. m.

Boyle them together (the hearbs being firſt bruiſed) to the conſumption of the juyces. Then adde to

Lithargyri. ij. ounces.
Minij. j. ounce.
Camforæ. j. dragme.
Maſticis. halfe an ounce.
Ceruſæ. Antimonij. Plumbi uſti. } an. v. dragmes.
Cera alb. q. ſ.

Make thereof a Cerote.

If the ulcer be not overcome by theſe, or ſuch like medicines, but creepeth more and more, then Cauterie is to be uſed, or this following.

Rec. Hydrargyri ſublimati. ij. drag. ſ.
Vng. Populionis. vel Dealthea.
(Which repreſſeth the ſharpeneſſe of the ſublimate) j. dragme, mixe them, or *Sublimatum* mixt with *Vng. album*. And after the eſcar be removed, uſe *Vngnentum de Calce & de Pompholigo*, mixt by equall portions, or the aforeſaid medicines.

*Of the filthy and putrified ulcers.*

*De ſordido & putri ulcere.*

TO this kinde of Vlcer, dyet, Phlebotomie, and purgation belongeth, and after purgation, the uſe of

*Gnaiacum*

*Guaicum* is right excellent, to drie and expell ſuperfluous excrements together with ſweat, whereby they ſhall not reſort to the affected place. Simples in this caſe prevailing are theſe, *viz. Far. Hordei, Fabar. Cicerum, Orobi, Lupin. Ariſtol. Iris. Hipericon. Centaur. minus*, the juyce whereof mixt with hony, is good againſt all filthie Vlcers. Alſo *Marrubium, Gentiana, Abſinthium, Apium, Mel*, and all bitter things, ſalt, &c. Whereof make lotions, liniments, and unguents. Waſh the filth with *Hidromel, Oenomel*, or ſea-water, or *ex Lixivio. iiij. ounc. cineris Caulium, & Cortices Fabarum, cum aquæ pluviæ. j. li.* or *iiij. ounces. Lixivij mellis. j. ounce, Precipitat. ij. dragmes*, or waſh the Vlcer *cum decoctione Rois, Balauſt. Cortices Mirobalani Citrini, Roſarum & Mellis*. Whereto alſo it may profit to adde *Alumen*. Notwithſtanding, you muſt diligently marke leſt in filthie Vlcers, thou uſe medicines too much aſtringent, ſeeing ſuch things doth greatly harden the filthineſſe, and make it after, more difficult to be removed and mundified. It doth profit elſe to waſh it with Lie, in which is diſſolved *Egyptiacum*, and then to uſe *Egyptiacum* alone, or mixt *cum ung. regis*, reſpecting the great ſtore of filthineſſe. Elſe to uſe this mundificative following which is excellent.

*Rec. Succi apij. & Mellis,* } *an. iiij. ounces.*
*Terebinthinæ, ij. ounces.*
*Pulvis ireos exiccat. vi. dragmes.*
*Farinæ hordei. iij. dragmes.*
Make an unguent thereof. Or,

*Rec. Succi abſinthij. Apij, Plantaginis.* } *an. ij ounces.*
*Farinæ hordei, & Orobi.* } *an. one ounce and an halfe.*
*Terebinthinæ j. ounce.*
*Mellis. i. quart. ſ.*

Make thereof an unguent, adding of Mirrhe *iij. drag.* or in ſtead thereof the yolkes of Egges. Elſe,

*Rec. Succi centaureæ mino. v. ounces.*
*Succi apij, iiij. ounces.*
*Succi Plantaginis, ij. ounces.*
*Mel. halfe a pound.*
*Terebinthinæ. ij. ounces.*
*Farinæ hordei, & Orobi.* } *an. two ounces.*
*Pulveris iridis. halfe a pound.*

Let the juyces boyle with the honie, then adde *Farinas*, and being mixed and taken from the fire, adde thereto *Terebinthinæ & iridem*: And for this ſcope of cure, theſe alſo are profitable: *Vnguentum de Reſina*, or *unguentum Fuſcum Nicolai*, or *ung. Apoſtolorum*, or *ung. de Gummi*, or *ung. Diapompholi. cum Mercurij pulv.* for that doth very well mundifie. So likewiſe availeth *Emplaſtrum Gratia dei. Emplaſtrum divinum, Emplaſtrum rub. Grec. bis coloratum*, which, as *Galen* affirmeth, doth aptly mundifie, and draweth the filthie matter and corrupted bones from the bottom to the outward part of the Vlcer.

*Gal. ij. ad Glauconem.*

Or elſe,

*Rec. Galbani,*
*Opoponacis,*
*Bdellij,*
*Ammoniaci.* } *an. one ounce.*
*Cera nova, one pound.*
*Olei roſ. vel commun. ij. pound.*
*Reſinæ, iij. ounces.*
*Litharg. auri. j. pound, and ſ.*
*Olibani,*
*Mirrhæ,*
*Aloes,*
*Thuris,*
*Maſticis,*
*Ariſtolo. rotund.* } *an. one ounce and an halfe.*

*Stiracis*

*Stiracis calamite.* *halfe an ounce.*
*Succi Betonica,*
*Verbena,*
*Caprifolij,*
*Plantaginis,*
*Pimpenel.*
*Cynogloſſ.* } *an. one ounce.*
*Lapid. Hematitis. ij. dragmes.*
*Eruginis raſilis.* *j. ounce.*

Diſſolve the Gummes in vinegar, boyle the *Litarge* with the oyle, waxe, and roſin, and in the end put in *Eruginem Raſilem*, and the reſt.

But if the filthineſſe grow to putrifaction, then muſt the ulcer be waſhed with *Oxicrate* or *Muria*, and then to apply *ex carnibus piſcium ſalſorum, farina orobi. ariſtolo. long. ſcilla, & mel*, boyled in wine, in forme of an Emplaiſter, or *unguentum Ægyptiacum*, and in deepe ulcers, the decoction aforeſaid, or *Ænomelle*, or *Ægyptiacum Lixivio diſſolut.* is to be injected. Or the excellent medicine of *Avicen*, made in this forme. *Medicamentum Avicenna.*

*Rec.* *Auripigmenti.* *one ounce.*
*Calcis viva.*
*Aluminis,*
*Corticis mali punici.* } *an. vi. dragmes.*
*Thuris.* } *an. halfe an*
*Gallarum.* } *ounce.*
*Cera,*
*& olei.* } *an. q. ſ.*
Make thereof an unguent.

But whileſt we go about thus with vehement medicines to mundifie the Vlcer, it behoveth to uſe *unguentum de Bolo & pulvilli ex ſtupis oxicrato*, to avoid inflammation, which is converſant with paine, which muſt needs be increaſed by ſuch vehement medicines. *Vitanda eſt inflammatio qua dolor accerſitur.*

Nevertheleſſe, if this feeding or eating do daily more and more corrode the parts nigh thereto, then medicines that belong to maligne Vlcers are here expedient, and now and then to take away by inciſion, that which is putrified and corrupted, which may alſo bee done by hot Iron, or ſharpe medicine, ſuch as *Trochiſis, aſphodeli & trochiſ. de arſenico*, or this following, which pierceth vehemently within the ſpace of an houre, and cauſeth leſſe paine then either Arſnick or Sublimatum.

*Rec. Calcis vivæ, two pound.*
*Cineris Ilicis,*
*Caulium,*
*Fabarum ac tartari.* } *an. j. pound.*
*Soldæ ex qua fit vitrum. halfe a pound.*
*Axungij veteris. one quart.*

Let them all remaine mixed with Lie whereof Sope is made, the ſpace of ſeven dayes, afterward ſtraine it, and boyle it to the hardneſſe of a ſtone, or to a ſufficient thickneſſe and drineſſe, adde to (if you will) *Saponis moll.* one ounce. And this not onely availeth to take away fleſh, but alſo to conſume fiſtulous hardneſſe. It ſhall be good alſo to uſe *Aqua ſublimata*, as is in the aforeſaid Chapter, which without great paine doth corrode and heale both the Vlcers of the mouth, and other parts. Or uſe this in liquid forme following.

*Rec. Terebinthinæ lotæ.* halfe an ounce.
*Ceræ albæ.* ij. dragmes.
Melt them together, and adde thereto
*Hidrargyri ſublimati,* one ounce.
So ſtirre them together till they be cold. Or,

*Rec. Hidrargyri ſublimati.* j. ounce.
*Sanguis Draconis,* ij. dragmes.

Make it in powder, and ſtrew it into the Vlcer, elſe rowle Bombaſt on thy inſtrument, and faſten it in the Vlcer

Vlcer or veine, where hence the bloud floweth. Which is aſtringent, and hath power to cauterize, and then to finiſh, flie to the cure of *Gangrena*, or *Sphacelus*, and alſo for this purpoſe many things are to be found profitable in the Chapter aforegoing.

### *Of the deepe and crooked Vlcer.*

*De profundo ac ſiniſſo u'c.*

THe method in curing deepe and crooked Vlcers, appertaineth to diet and other univerſall order, according to the diſpoſition of the bodie, and Vlcers, foreſeeing and preventing all paine, intemperature, &c. aſſociating the Vlcer, for alway the cauſes both efficient and favouring, muſt be reſiſted. The part affected muſt be ſo ordered, that the Vlcers orifice, may decline downward, whereby the matter may more eaſily avoid, but if that cannot be done, inciſion is to be made from the orifice to the bottome of the Vlcer, chiefly if the hollowneſſe be along or neare the skinne, elſe if the imminent danger prohibite the ſame in the bottome, at the leaſt it ought to be opened, and anointed with a mundifying unguent. The which if it cannot be fitly applyed, then into the hollow and crooked corners, muſt injections mundificative be miniſtred, for which purpoſe, theſe or ſuch like, are profitable, *viz. Oximel, Oenomel*, of aſtringent wine, *Aqua alluminoſa cum melle, Lixivium, Aqua marina, Ægypt. ac pulveris Mercurij*, diſſolved in honie and Lie, as in the aforeſaid Chapter.

*Rec. Aquæ plantaginis,*
*Peculi roſar.* } *an. ℥. ounc.*
*Capriſolij.*
*Vng. Ægyptiacum, ℥. ounce and ſ.*
Make thereof injection. Or,

*Rec. Aquæ plantaginis,*
*Peculi Roſarum.* } *an. foure ounces.*
*Vini albi, ij. ounces.*

*Aluminis*

*Aluminis uſti, halfe an ounce.*
*Baccarum mirti,* } *an. one dragme.*
*& Aloes,* }

Make injection. Or,

*Rec. Hordei integri, j. P. ſ.*
*Ceterach.* }
*Agrimoniæ,* } *an. one handfull.*
*Centaureæ minor.* }
*Abſinthij.* } *an. halfe an handfull.*

*Coquantur in Mellicrato*, and make thereof injection.

And when the Vlcer is ſufficiently well cleanſed, then uſe this following to regenerate the ſubſtance.

*Rec. Hordei. j. P. and a halfe.*
*Radicis ireos.*
*Foliorum olivæ.*
*Plantaginis* } *an. halfe an handfull.*
*Agrimoniæ.*

Boyle them in water, and in halfe a pound of the ſtrained liquor diſſolve,

*Mel. roſar. collata. ij. ounces.*
*Mirrhæ. ij. dragmes and an halfe.*
*Thuris.* }
*Maſticis.* } *an. one dragme.*

Make thereof injection. Or.

*Rec. Decoct. Hordei, one pound.*
*Mel. Roſar. col. iij. ounces.*
*Sarcocollæ, ij. dragmes.*
*Mirrhæ,* }
*Thuris,* } *an. one dragme.*
*Vini.* *vj. ounces.*

Boyle them to the conſumption of the third part, whereto may be added if it ſeeme requiſite ſome Aloes.

*Rec.*

*Rec. Farinæ hordei & lupinorum* } *an. one ounce.*
*Mel.* *iiij. ounces.*
*Thuris,* } *an. one dragme.*
*Maſticis,* }
*Mirtice,* *halfe an ounce.*
*Terebinthinæ lotæ, j. ounce ſ.*
*Olei hiperici. q. ſ.*

Make thereof an unguent, and this or the aforeſaid, ſhal be available. Afterward apply this cerote following.

*Rec. Nitri tenuiſſ. pul. j. quart.*
*Aquæ roſar. ij. ounces and a halfe.*

Boile them together at a gentle fire, to ſufficient thickneſſe, ever ſtirring it, and after adde to it,

*Terebinthinæ,* } *an. one quart.*
*Olei veteris,* }
*Ceræ* *q. ſ.*

Boyle them together againe, ſtirring them ſtill, and make thereof a cerote.

Fit alſo to be applyed aloft is, *Emplaſtrum de Minio, vel Apoſtolo. Chirurg. vel. Diacalchiteos,* whereto to increaſe exſiccation and aſtriction, we may mingle *Nonnihil calchitidis, Corticis Granat. & Gallarum Omphacitidem in pul. redact.*

In the meane ſeaſon, let us defend the nigh parts with medicines partly repellent, and partly diſcutient, or waſh it with this decoction following.

*Rec. Calamithi,*
*Origani,*
*Salviæ,*
*Matricariæ,* } *an. one handfull.*
*Adſinthij,*
*Roſmarini,*
*Camomeli,* }
*Stecados,* } *an. one P.*
*Roſ. rub.* }
*Nucis cupreſſi. x.*

*Salis*

*Salis*, *ij. ounces.*
*Aluminis* *x. dragmes.*
*Mellis.* *one pound.*

Boyle them in lee or fowre wine to the third part, and make a fotion, or take other aſtringents, namely, *Sumach, plantago, balauſt. Herb. roſar. Mirt.* And boyle them in wine. Alſo it were profitable to apply a peece of lead in the orifice, and to uſe ligatures, ſo that the matter may avoid, or a ſponge likewiſe in the orifice, that by the ſucking and drawing thereof, the Vlcer may be dryed.

*Of the Fiſtula.*

*De Fiſtula.*

DVe dyet being preſcribed, and the bodie according to the nature of humors, being providently purged, the inner parts are next to be ſtrengthened, and this decoction following to be given in drinke. Which hath beene proved and tried by ſundrie Authors, exceeding commodious in this kinde of caſe.

Rec. *Oſmunde regalis*
*(Filix mas, Dioſc. dicitur)* } *an. partem.*
*Scrophulariæ.*
*Agrimoniæ,* } *an. two parts.*
*Centaurie minoris,*
*Ariſtolo.* } *an. halfe a*
*Gentianæ,* } *part.*
Radi. *filicis.* *partem.*
*Filipendulæ, ij. parts.*

Boyle them in white wine, adding to *Zacchari, q.ſ.* and let the partie take of the decoction daily a pretty quantitie. And good it were to adde to the ſame decoction, *Guiacum.* And after *callus* be removed and taken away, the uſe of *Guiacum* in wine or water boyled, having reſpect to the ſtrength and humors, and how much or how little drying is expedient.

*Injections ſometimes.*

Injections here are alſo profitable, ſuch as is afore in the Chapter of the crooked Vlcer, or elſe make a decoction *ex radic. filicis, agrimoniæ, & foliorum Olivæ,* wherein

wherein dissolve *Egiptiac.* or *Apostol.* as shall be needfully required. Or,

*Rec. Lixivij ex cineribus brassica & cortic. Fabarum, iiij ounces,* whereto adde *Mel. rosar. one ounce and an halfe, Aluminis, halfe an ounce.* Boyle them a little, then take the decoction iij. ounces, whereto adde *Pulveris Precipitati,* halfe an ounce. Make thereof an injection, or use the distilled water *Stercoris humani.* Else,

*Rec. Terebintinæ, one ounce.*
*Thuris, ij. ounces.*
*Mastic.*
*Aloes,*
*Garioflorum,*
*Galangæ,* } *ana, one*
*Cinamomi,* } *ounce.*
*Nucis muscatæ,*
*Cubebarum,*
*Croci,*
*Gummæ Hederæ, vi. ounces.*

Infuse them in white wine, and *aquæ vitæ,* and distill them, and ulse this distilled water for an injection to the Fistula. And after the injection, apply one of the Emplasters aforesaid, as *Emplastrum divinum,* or *Gratia Dei.* Some appoint to fill the Fistula with Hellebory, and so to remaine three dayes. Notwithstanding, I having proved the like once in a Fistula of the ridge of the backe, next the region of the heart, there chanced to the patient *Lipothimia.* To conclude, I judge it nothing profitable, chiefly if the Fistula be in any part of the breast. If the Fistula bee new, it is cured with the aforesaid remedies, but if it be old, and the orifice strait, it must well be enlarged, either with *Penicillo,* or a tent of *Gentian,* or a Sponge often prepared.

*Helleborus in aliqua parte thoracis tutus non videtur.*

*Rec. Ceræ,* } *ana,* one
*Resinæ,* } ounce.
*Hidrargyri sublimati,* one drag.
*vel* one dragme and a halfe.

Melt

Melt the Wax with Roſin, and then adde to the ſublimate, and in that mixture dip the Sponge, and ſtrait take it forth, leſt it be burned, and preſſe it diligently, and ſo apply it to the orifice of the Fiſtula, the which when it is large enough, muſt bee rooted out, either with ſharper medicines, inciſion or cautery, elſe cut it in the bottome, and apply thereto a cautery.

Medicines which take away the Fiſtula, are theſe, viz. *Trochi. Aſphedi Helleborum. Aripig. rub. ſublimatum*, or the ſublimated water aforeſaid, *Arſenicum*, or *Trochi. de Arſenico*, but if thou miniſter Arſnick three or foure times mixed and dried with the iuyce *Solani & Mandragoræ*, ij. ounces, then uſe thy defenſative round about, as *Vng. de Bolo arm. &c.* leſt perhaps by the paine inflammation do happen.

When the Fiſtula is where it may not ſafely bee cut, nor yet any cautery fit to bee applyed, then make ſharpe injections, amongſt which we have often proved this very profitable.

Rec. *Vng. Egypt. halfe an ounce.*
*Sublimati, halfe a dragme.*
*Arſenici, one ſcruple.*
*Lixivij, one ounce.*
*Aquæ roſ. ij, ounces.*
*Aquæ Plantaginis, iiij. ounces.*

Boyle theſe to the halfe, and uſe theſe for injection three dayes together.

The injection being done, cloſe up the orifice of the Vlcer with wax, or bombaſt, ſo that that within may move and conſume the Fiſtula, elſe vſe *Aquafortis*, or the cautery above written. After the uſe of the cautery and ſharp medicines, endeauour to take away the eſcar, and after to remove *Callus*, and waſh the ulcer *cum mulſo*, or *decoctione erui cum melle.* Furthermore,

Rec. *Terebint. in aquæ vitæ lotæ, three ounces.*
*Succi Apij,* } *ana, vi.*
*Cinogloſ.* } *dragmes.*

*Mel*

*Melroſar. col. one ounce and a halfe.*

Make thereof a decoction, to the conſumption of halfe the juyces, afterward adde to

*Ariſtoloch. rot. ij. dragmes.*

*Farinæ Lupinorum, halfe an ounce.*

Whereto if you adde *Radi peucedani, Ireos, Mirrhe* and *Sarcocoll*, it ſhall be profitable to regenerate fleſh. Other order is to bee uſed, like as in the chapter of the deep Vlcer. When it ſeemeth not expedient to cut away *Callus*, neither to uſe cautery, nor ſharp medicines, it only reſteth to avoid the cure. Yet purge often the flegmaticke humors, and melancholick, and with medicines meanly drying,& *Emplaſtrum Diachilon Ireatũ*, or *Diacalciteos*.

## *Of the ulcered Canker.*

THe method of curing the Cankred Vlcer, by diet and purgation, ſhall be the ſame preſcribed in the tumor Canker. If it bee in the outward part of the body, which may bee ſafely taken away with the roots, muſt bee cut wholly, and the groſſe blood of the veines nigh thereto preſſed out, afterwards the lippes of the Vlcer to be taken away, and finiſh the cure in ſome with medicines cauterizing, in others to conſume it with a cautery, or after inciſion or expreſſion of the veines, to apply the cautery. And amongſt cauterizing medicines, Arſnick in this caſe is principall, or the cautery above writtten, but then uſe defenſatives to avoid inflammation. Then take away the eſcar, and proceed as in other Vlces. But if the Canker be great, and have deep roots, or bee neere ſome principall member, or inward part, or the party cannot ſuffer exciſion, either through weakneſſe or feare, or that by the cure thereof he ſhould incurre greater danger, it is enough then to hinder the Canker to increaſe, by diet, purgation of aduſted or melancholick humors, and that gently with drying medicines, without mordication or biting. And this potion is exceeding profitable to bee uſed nine dayes before

*De cancro ulcerato.*

before exciſion, taking euery day two ounces thereof, which prevaileth alſo though the cure be deſperate.

Rec. Radi. *tapſi barbati,* } *ana, two*
*& Scrophulariæ,* } *ounces.*
*Filipendulæ,*
*Ceterach,*
*Herb. Roberti,*
*Agrimoniæ,* } *ana, one*
*Tormentillæ,* } *handfull.*
*Scabioſæ,*
*Gariofilati,*
*Linariæ,*
Sem. *Vrticæ, iij. dragmes.*
*Florum* Sambuci } *ana, one*
*&* Roſimarinæ, } *pound.*

Make therof a decoction, wherein diſſolve *zacchari q. ſ.* to make it pleaſant, waſh the place alſo with the one part therof, and apply *Magma* thereto in forme of a Cataplaſme, which is thought much to delay paine. And among ſimple medicines, theſe following do moſt prohibit the increaſe of the Canker. The iuyce of Nightſhade, Sorrel, &c. and their ſtilled waters ; alſo *Plumbum, Antimonium,* and other like cold and drying things, as *Vnguentum Album, ung. Lithargyri, ung. de Plumbo pulv. cum vino albo aut ſucco acetoſæ, ung. de Pompholig.* or thoſe mixt with the aforeſaid herbes in decoction, or waters of Camfer. Or this water following cannot be in vaine applied.

*Rec. ſucci ſolani,*
*Sempervivi,*
*Acetoſæ,*
*Scabioſæ,*
*Caprefolij,* } *ana, halfe a pound.*
*Tapſi barbati,*
*Scrophulariæ,*
*Filipendulæ,*
*Plantaginis,*

*Linariæ,*

*Linariæ*, } *ana, halfe*
*Agrimoniæ*, } *a pound.*
*Succi omphacij, one pound*
*Carnis Limacum*, }
*Ranarum*, } *ana, halfe a pound.*
*Cancrorum fluviatilium*, }
*Albumina ovorum vi.*
*Aluminis*, *iij ounces.*
*Caphuræ*, *one dragme.*

Distill them all in a Leaden Still, and with the water wash the place, and lay upon it a cloth, dipped in the same water, which water is esteemed excellent.

Rec. *Ung. Pompholig. halfe a quart.*
*Unguentum album, ij. ounces.*
*Lithargyri*, } *ana, halfe an*
*Plumbi usti & loti*, } *ounce.*
*Succi scabiosæ*, } *ana, two*
*Solani*, } *ounces.*
*Olei omphacini*, } *ana, foure*
*vel de ranis*, } *ounces.*

Stirre them in a Leaden Mortar together to a white oint-ment. Or,

Rec. *Tuthiæ præparat.* }
*Cerussæ lotæ*, }
*Plumbi*, & } *ana, one ounce*
*Lithargyri lati*, } *and a halfe.*
*Coriandri præpar.* }
*Amili*, }
*Ceræ albæ, two ounces.*
*Olei rosar. vel de ranis, i. pound.*
*Muccaginis sem. Psilij* }
*cum succo Scabiosæ*, }
*Herb. Roberti*, } *three ounces.*
*Linariæ*, }
*Tapsi Barb. extracti*, }

Mixe and make thereof an oyntment in a Leaden mortar. Or,

Rec. *Ceruſæ uſt.* and five times waſhed in Roſewater. } *one ounce.*
*Plumbi uſti, loti.* }
*Tuthiæ præparatæ* halfe an ounce.
*Lithargyri nutriti, iij dragmes.*
*Succi ſolani,* }
*Sempervivi,* } *ana, one ounces.*
*Hioſciami,* }
*Lactis, ſem. Papaveris, cum aqua Roſa, extract. two ounces.*
*Lactis mulieris, ſ. ounce.*
*Olei roſar. iiij. ounces.*
*Ceræ albæ, one ounce.*

Make thereof an ointment according to art. Or,

Rec. *Succi fol. tapſi barbati, iiij ounces.*
*Mellis, halfe a pound.*
*Pul. ſpongiæ bedegaris, iij. drag.*
*Pulveris Malecorij,* } *ana, two*
*& Oſſium Mirobal.* } *dragmes.*

Boyle them to the conſumption of the iuyces, and adde to the powders.

Some uſe to waſh the Vlcer daily with wine wherein *Tapſi barb.* hath beene boyled. Others with water of Nightſhade, Planten, Roſes, *cum cortice Mirobal. & modico Aluminis*, ſomewhat boyled, then to ſtirre the juyce of Nightſhade in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment, and ſo apply it.

Rec. *Plumbi uſti lot. iij. dragmes.*
*Antimonij pariter lot. ij. dragmes.*
*Pomphol. iiij. ſcruples.*
*Ceruſæ, i, drag. ſ.*
*Camforæ, i. dragme.*
*Lapid. Hematitis,* } *ana, two*
*utriuſque Corallij,* } *ſcruples.*
*Cineris cancrorum fluviat. ij. drag.*
*Succi plantaginis,* } *ana. two*
*& Solani,* } *ounces.*

*Olei*

*Olei roſar. omphacini, vel de ranis,* } *q. ſ.*

Stirre them in a leaden mortar, to the forme of a liniment.

## *Of the Vlcer containing wormes.*

TO prohibite the generation of wormes in Vlcers, it is requiſite firſt to take away all moyſture and putrifaction whereof they may be engendred : wormes are deſtroyed by the juyces or decoctions *Abſinthij, Eupatorij, Centaureæ,* and ſuch bitter things, ſo doth the juyce of the leaves and flowers of Peaches, being bruſed and applied. Or, *De ulcere verminoſo.*

*Rec. Olei Abſinthij, ij. ounces.*
*Succi Abſinthij, vi. ounces.*
*Pulveris Cumini, Dictamni, Aloes,* } *ana, ij. ounces.*
*Ceræ, q. ſ.*

Boyle them to the forme of an Emplaſter, which thou maiſt uſe in any part where wormes bee. Yarrow alſo is commended for the killing of wormes, both in men and beaſts, giving one dramme thereof for wormes in the belly, and that in children ; and to bigger folkes, greater quantity, and an injection made thereof, killeth wormes in the eares.

## *Of burning.*

IF it be great, a thinne diet then, and orders univerſally muſt be preſcribed, according to the dominion of humors in the body. *Ariſtotle* eſteemeth it profitable, that the part or member burned, may be holden ſomewhat to the fire, that thereby one heat may draw forth another, and keepe it from bliſtering. Others with the ſame rea- *De combuſtione. i. problem.*

ſon do apply onions with ſalt. But the common remedies are theſe, *viz.* *Aqua ſolani, roſar. vel endivia*, long beaten with the white of an egge, but to mingle vinegar therewith, I allow not, becauſe of the ſharpneſſe thereof, but *ung. album & rub. cum camfora, albumine ovi, & aqua roſar.* is very good, and prohibite the generation of bliſters. Or,

*Rec. Butiri recentis, vel Olei ſæpe loti, iij. ounces, ung. Populionis, one ounce and an halfe. Ova ij.*

Mixe them in forme of a liniment, elſe *ex ſucco ſolani, & ſempervivi, oleo violarum & cera*, make a liniment.

Or take the water wherein a Limeſtone hath beene quenched, and boyle it with the oyle of Nuts, then ſtirre it till it be thicke, and anoint the place therewith ſeven dayes, and it is a preſent remedie, the ſeven dayes ended.

*Rec. Olei Nucum coct. ij. ounces.*
*Cera halfe an ounce.*

Stirre them together, which is not to be uſed before the generation of bliſters, but after they be opened.

*Rec. Vng. album camforatum } an. two ounces.*
*Vng. popu. }*
*Muccaginis ſem. cidoneorum in aqua roſar. extract. one ounce. ſ.*

Make thereof an unguent.

If the burning ſeeme very great, adde to *Muccaginis, ſem. pſilij*, and *Olei de Nimphea*. There is another unguent made of Lime, mentioned before, which willingly I uſe not to the face, for that it too much draweth a cicatrice. Or.

*Rec. Calcis lot. one ounce.*
*Cera alba, halfe an ounce.*
*Olei roſar. iij. ounces.*
*Stercoris columbi uſt. ij. dragmes.*
*Aqua roſar. one ounce.*
*Albumen ovi. one.*

If need be to mundifie uſe this following.

*Rec. Terebinthina lota, in decoctione*

*Hordei*

*Hordei,* *ij. ounces.*
*Siru. roſar.* *iiij. ounces.*
*Mirt. & Aloes,* } *ana, one dragme.*
*Hordei, q. ſ.* To thicke it.

And then to induce an excellent Cicatrice.

*Rec. Diachilon commune,* *ij. ounces.*
*Vnguentum Pop. Olei roſar.* } *ana, three ounces.*
*Muccag. ſem. cidoneorum in aqua roſar. extract. iiij. ounces.*
*Vitellos ovo. ij.*

Make the unguent.

The cicatrice being made, anoint it daily with the oyle of the yolkes of egges, and after the combuſtion for the repletion of the Vlcer, this following is laudable.

*Rec. Olei roſar.* *viij. ounces.*
*Olei ovorum.* *ij. ounces.*
*Vitri albiſſ. tenuiſ. pulveri. j. ounce.*
*Corticis medij ſambuci j. m.*
*Cera alba.* *one ounce and an halfe.*

Boyle them together, and make thereof an unguent.

# OF THE PARTICVLAR CVRE OF VLCERS.

## *Vlcers of the Head.*

*De capitis ulceribus.*

THe curation of Vlcers of the Head differ not from the aforesaid method, *viz.* corroding Vlcers are cured by the method of corrosives, and the putrified Vleer by like medicines, save that the outward skinne of the head of naturall temperature, requireth strong exsiccatives, and if *Cranium* be putrified, how it shall be removed, is aforesaid mentioned.

## *Of the Mouth.*

*De Aeboribus seu tinea.*

IN this disease is requisite a thinne dyet, and such as may decay all flegmatick and melancholie humors, and besides that to have evacuation of humors, partly by phlebotomie, if strength and age do permit, and partly by purging medicines, likeas is prescribed in *Oedema* and *Scirrho*: wherefore this following, also is profitable.

*Rec. Cassiæ,* } *ana, halfe an*
*Catholiconis,* } *ounce.*
*Triphera persicæ, j. ounce.*
*Mirobal. indorum & citrinorum confricat.* } *ana. ij.*
*Olei amigdalarum dulcium,* } *drag.*
*Sena, iij. dragmes.*

*Sirupi*

*Sirupi violarum, q.ſ. fiat opiata.*

Then approach to common or ſimple medicines, firſt therefore ſhave or powle the head neare, and waſh it ſixe dayes together, with the decoction *ex Fumaria, oxilapatho, folijs hederæ, oleaſtri, ſalicis, ſiclæ, acetoſæ, herbæ Roberti*, or *Lixivium ex cineribus ſarmentorum vitis, fraxini & braſſicæ conficito*, wherein boyle,

*Calamentum,*
*Fol. lauri,* } *an. one handfull.*
*Camomel.*
*Meliloti,* } *an. ij. P.*
*Stichados.*

Therewith waſh the head, five or ſix dayes. Afterwards.

*Rec. Olei laurini,*
*Olei ſem. lini,* } *ana, two ounces.*
*Pinguedinis ſuillæ, vi. ounces.*
*Terebinthinæ, ij. onnces.*
*Pul. apij riſarum, j. ounce ſ.*
*Ellebori albi, &*
*Aluminis uſti.* } *an. two dragmes.*
*Eruginis, Raſilis,*
*Auripigmenti,* } *ana, j. dragme.*

Make thereof an unguent. Notwithſtanding, thoſe ſharp medicines are not to be applyed to Vlcers. Or,

*Rec. Nuces communes, cum corticibus aſſas. xx.*
*Aluminis,* } *ana, halfe an*
*Vitrioli,* } *ounce.*
*Lithargyrij, ij. dragmes.*
*Cinabrij, halfe an ounce.*
*Olei juniperi, &* } *ana, two*
*Nucum,* } *ounces.*
*Reſinæ & picis. q.ſ.*

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the head, being ſhaven before, and chafed with a rough cloth till it be very red.

*Rec. Emplaſtri oxicrocei, one ounce.*

*Ceronei.* *ij. ounces.*
*Ammoniaci vino dissoluti albo, halfe an ounce.*

Make thereof a plaister, and apply it to the head. We have often anointed the head (being powled) with honey, and sprinckled aloft the powder of Rosin, and after applying *Placentam ex farina triticea*, in forme and manner of a cap, and after eight dayes more, taking the haire away, use this oyntment following, untill the cure be finished.

*Rec. Aluminis ust.* } *ana, one*
*Vitrioli,* } *dragme.*
*Aristologiæ,* } *ana, halfe an*
*Erug. rasilis,* } *ounce.*
*Picis navalis, ij. ounces.*
*Axungiæ equi. j. ounce.*
*Butiri veteris, one pound.*

Make thereof an unguent, wherewith anoint the head, after the use as aforesaid, and this kinde of curation, is more safe and with lesse paine then others, which we have proved.

*To encrease haires.*

*Ad pilorum generationem.*

FIrst, consider the cause of haire falling, *viz.* whether through raritie of the skinne, or defect of nourishment, else through corruption of humors, as in *Morbo Gallico*. If through raritie of the skinne, then are they to be thickened moderately, if through want of nutriment, then apply nourishments plentifully, but if it proceed of corruption of humors, then prescribe a convenient dyet for the same, and purge the bodie according to the nature of the humors, mundifie the skinne of the head, and use after such medicines following.

*Rec. Cinerum capillorum Veneris. j. drag.*
*Labdani puri* *iij. dragmes.*
*Mirrhæ* *ij. dragmes.*
*Pulveris abrotani usti. halfe a dragme.*

*Olei*

*Oleiſeſamini,* } *ana,* two
*Oleimirt.* } ounces.
*Vini rubi* j. ounce.
*Aceti,* vj. dragmes.
*Adipis Vrſi, &* } *an.* halfe an
*Anſeris,* } ounce.
*Cera,* q. ſ.

Make thereof an unguent, and apply to the places where haire wanteth. Or,

*Rec. Stercoris muris, cineris apum, partes equales, cum Oleiroſar.*

Make thereof an oyntment. Or,

*Rec. Mellis,* two pound.
*Cineris abrotani,* ij. ounces.
*Apum uſtarum,* j. ounce.
*Politrici,* iiij. handfull.
*Labdani,* j. ounce, ſ.

Bruiſe all together, and infuſe them nine dayes in red wine, and then diſtill them in a double veſſell.

## *Of the Vlcers of the eyes.*

*De Oculorum Vlceribus.*

FOr the cure of theſe Vlcers, uſe the generall orders, both by diet, evacuation, and all other univerſall remedies preſcribed in *Cap. de Opthalmia*, with a ſpeciall reſpect to the nature of humors in the bodie As for medicines meanly mundifying, and ceaſing dolor, and biting, uſe the like as in wounds of the eyes, *viz. Sir. roſar. Mel virgineum, ſaccharum candium, aloe lota, mirrha, &c.*

To glutinate or joyne: *Rec. Tuthia, preparat. Colliriũ de plumbo, collirium album, ſive apio.* Which being fine ground together, diſſolve them in *aquis roſar. plantag. cauda equinæ, vel lact. caprino, vel muliebri.*

Many moe formes of medicines, as well ſimple as compound, are diverſly in Authors preſcribed, nevertheleſſe full little commoditie have I at any time by them found.

Of

### *Of the Fiſtula in the corners of the eyes.*

*De Fiſtula lachrimari.*

THe order aforeſaid, *viz.* both dyet, purgation, and other univerſall medicines, is excellent good in the beginning, when the Fiſtula is not confirmed, filling the hollowneſſe of the Vlcer, with a certaine light or wolly ſubſtance, found about the root of the reed, untill it be cleane mundified. Alſo a *Collirium* made *ex Thure, ſarcocollæ, ſang. draconis, balauſt. antimon. alumi. mixtis ad partes equales*, whereto adde *quartam partem floris æris*, and the *collirium cum aqua pluviali*. And I my ſelfe have never found a more excellent medicine then this following.

*Rec. Aquæ vitæ, ſeu vini opt.* ʒ *ana*, one
*& Mel. roſar. col.* ʒ dragme.
*Mirrhæ*, two dragmes.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith evening and morning anoint the place, *Ammoniacũ* alſo diſſolved in *aceto cum erugine raſili*, waſteth this Fiſtula.

If the bone do not putrifie, but onely callous fleſh abound, it may be conſumed with *ung. Ægypt.* or the powder of Mercurie, or Aſphodel. Afterward being well mundified, ſeeke to regenerate the fleſh.

*Si fuerit oſſis caries.*

But if there be putrifaction at the bone, uſe cauterie actuall, for in this caſe it excelleth the potentiall, the largeneſſe of *Caries* will ſhew the forme of the cauterie, ſo that the eye be ſafely regarded by laying upon bombaſe in the white of an egge, and covered with a ſilver ſpoone.

An old Fiſtula in this place, is ſcarcely curable, for the great default of the bone, and if it be cured, the eye will water continually.

### *Vlcers of the Noſe.*

*De Naſi ulceribus.*

IN curation of Vlcers of the Noſe, called *Phagedenici*, or *Cancroſi*, others call them *Noli me tangere*, ſome preſcribe diet and other orders, as *In curatione cancri*, and uſe

uſe cauteries: Other cauſticke medicines, as is written in the Chapter *De Polipo.* Or a ſponge dipped in *aqua arſenici*, adding *olei de Euphobio*, which ſeparateth the putrified fleſh, but ſome would have thoſe uſed onely in the beginning. And that wiſely to be done, for ofttimes much uſe of corroſives, maketh the Vlcer worſe (as experience teacheth) but when the canker is confirmed, it is beſt to leave the cure, which if thou do, to preſerve the partie preſcribe a convenient diet, wherein all ſharpe things, and whatſoever ſhall heat the bloud, muſt be forbidden, opening a veine in the Spring-time, uſing purgations to avoid burnt or melancholie humours, ſuch as be in the Chapter *De Cancro tumore:* letting this medicine following be in uſe twice in a moneth.

*Rec. Catholic.* one ounce.
*Confect. Hamech* } *ana*, halfe an
*Diaſena ſolut.* } ounce.
*Elect. de Pſilio* }
*de citro, & de* } *ana*, iij. drammes.
*ſucc. roſar.* }
*Sirup. viol. q. ſ. Fiat opiata,*

To be uſed of the partie twice in a moneth. The medicines likewiſe expreſſed in *Cap. Vlc. virulent. ac cancri curatione, ac de tumore præ.* may hitherto be referred, and ſuch as followeth.

*Rec. Aquæ roſar.* }
*Plant. &* } *ana*, two ounces.
*Solani,* }
*Mirobal. cit.* } *ana*, two dragmes.
*& Balauſt.* }
*Aluminis* halfe a dragme.

Boyle them all a little, then ſtraine them and waſh the Vlcer therewith. Further,

*Rec. Olei roſar.* one pound.
*Olei Mirt.* }
*Vng. roſ. meſue.* } *ana*, ij. ounces.
*Vng. Popul.* }

*Succi*

*Succi plantag. ſolani,* } *ana*, ij.
*& Sempervivi,* } ounces.

Boyle them to the conſumption of the juyces, then adde to

*Litharg. auri.* v. ounces.
*Tuthiæ preparat.* iij. dragmes.
*Ceruſæ lot.* x. dragmes.
*Plumb. uſt. lot.* vj. dragmes.
*Camforæ,* j. dragme.
*Cerę,* q. ſ.

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, the ſpace of one houre. Or,

*Rec. Olei roſati,* v. ounces.
*Succ. Planta. Solani, & Sempervivi,* } *ana*, one ounce.
*Mali punici contuſ.* ij. ounces.
*Tuthiæ preparatæ,* halfe an ounce.
*Plumb. uſt. lot. Ceruſæ lot. Litharg. Antimon. loti.* } *an.* three dragmes.
*Cerę,* q. ſ.

Stirre them diligently in a leaden mortar. Or,

*Rec. Olei amigdal. dulc. recent. Succi utriuſque Granati, Succi ſolani,* } *ana*, j. ounce. ſ.
*Vnguentum de plumbo,* ij. ounces.

Make thereof an unguent in a leaden mortar. Or,

*Rec. Butiri bubulini loti,* } *ana, partes*
*Suc. Sempervivi,* } *equales.*

Stirre them together in a leaden mortar, to the forme of an unguent, which greatly aſſwageth paine, and delayeth heat.

If the edges of the Vlcer ſwell, then apply diligently *Pul. Mercurij loti.*

*Vlcers*

*Vlcers of the mouth.*

LEt univerſall medicines be firſt uſed (according to the nature of humors) then further preſcribe. *De oris ulceribus Topica.*

And if the Vlcer be corroding, proceeding of hot and ſharpe humors, this following is profitable. *Si ab hum. cal. & acri.*

*Rec. Mel. roſat. col.* one ounce.

*Suc. mali punici, vel omphacij,* ij. ounces.

*Aquarum plantag. Roſar. ſeu Acetoſæ,* *ana*, iij. ounces.

Make thereof a Gargariſme.

If the Vlcer come of phlegmaticke humors, waſh the orifice *cum vino albo, & modico aluminis uſti.* Apply alſo the Vlcer water ſublimated. *Si ab hum. pituitco.*

This gargariſme following, much in this caſe availeth, of what humor ſoever the Vlcer do proceed. *Calices glandium, nuces cypreſſi, fol. olivæ, ſumach, plantaginem, ſalviam, roſemarinam, lentes & roſas.* Make a decoction of theſe in good forme with a little *aluminis uſti,* adding to *Mellis vel zacchari, q. ſ.* and therewith waſh the mouth. *R quocunque humore ſit juvat hæc decoctio.*

Or,

*Olivæ fol. cum ſucco mali punici, & melle ad colluendum coquito,* and if there be great putrifaction, adde thereto *Ægyptiacum.*

But if the *Vvula* be therewith pierced, touch or rub the ulcered place with lint, rowled in *Aqua forti*, and then uſe the aforeſaid decoctions. *Si uvula corroſa.*

Notwithſtanding, if it proceed *A morbo venereo*, then firſt begin with due purgation, and preſcribe the partie a thinne diet, with the decoction of *Guaicum*, and uſe oyntments requiſite for that diſeaſe, ſtrengthening the inward parts. Mundifie the Vlcer with the decoctions due, and prepare it to a cicatrice. Then reſtraine the fluxe of humors to come from the head. Vſe twice a day ſublimated water, as is afore written, to touch the Vlcer with Lint rowled therein. Or, *Si a morbo venereo.*

*Rec.*

*Rec. Aquarosar.* } *ana*, two
*& Plantag.* } ounces.
*Sublimati*, one dragme.

Boyle them in a glasse bottell, till the sublimate bee dissolved, after let him wash his mouth with these following.

*Rec. Aqua decoct. hord. quart.* 3.
*Aqua plantag.* } *ana, iij.*
*Mel. rosar. col.* } *ounces.*

Make thereof a gargarisme. Or,

*Rec. Hord. i. p.*
*Lentium, p. s.*
*Cort. Granatorum, halfe an ounce.*
*Fol. Olivæ,*
*Sumach.*
*Mirt.* } *ana, one handfull.*
*Lentisci.*
*Balaust.*

Make thereof a decoction, and take of the strayned liquor two pound, wherein dissolve,

*Syr. Aceto. simpl.*
*Syr. rosar.* } *ana*, two ounces, s.
*& Diamoron.*
*Succi mali punici*, three ounces.
*Mel. rosar. colat.* two ounces.

Clarifie it, and make thereof a gargarisme. Or,

*Rec. Aquæ Plantag.* halfe a pound.
*Mel. rosar. colat.* three ounces.
*Mirtini, &* } *ana*, one
*Cidoniorum*, } ounce.
*Suc. mali punici*, two ounces.
*Diamucum.* two ounces and a halfe.
*Mixæ Cidoneorum*, one ounce.

Mixe and make thereof a gargarisme, or use to wash it *cum succo Pulosellæ, vino & melle*, which is excellent.

In the beginning therfore mundifie it, then with astringent medicines, from the weaker to the strongest, and lastly induce the cicatrice, for which use as followeth:

*Rec.*

*Rec. Pul. roſar.*
*Balauſt.*
*Gallarum.*
*Mirob. citrin.* } *ana*, two ounces.
*Ciperi*, halfe a dragme.

Mixe them, and either blow it up, or rather being rouled upon lint, apply it, for the blowing of powders in the mouth, doth minister danger to *diſpnoea*, sometime provoking vehement cough. And to stay defluxions from the head, these following are available.

*Rec. Ammonia.*
*Galbani*, } *ana*. one dragme.

Make it in forme of a plaſter, and apply it to the hinder part of the head.

*Rec. Auripigmenti*, one dragme.
*Myrrhe*,
*Thuris*,
*Maſtices*, } *ana*, two dragmes.
*Suffitus communis*, two ounces.

Make thereof trochiſ. to be applyed to the temples of the head, the party keeping the chamber close.

*Rec. Boli armeni*, two dragmes.
*Gummi Arabici*,
*Tragacanta*,
*Aſſatorum*, } *ana*, one dragme.
*Cortici thuris*, halfe a ſcruple.

And with *ſirup. de roſ. ſiccis*, make them in forme of *Lupines*, which he ſhall in the night hold in his mouth, and in the day, *Saccharum candium*.

If the ulcer be in the palate, then be more circumſpect, both for rarity of the fleſh or corruption at the bone, which can hardly bee taken away, but by cautery, which is a hurt perpetual, for that they can never after ſpeak perfectly, leaſt the hole which remaineth bee ſtopped, which may be done with waxe, or better with an inſtrument of ſilver, made in hollow forme. And further, with the bone

of

of the palate, the bone of the Iaw alſo may eaſily corrupt, and the teeth after fall forth.

### *Vlcers of the Eares.*

*De aurium ulceribus.*

VLcers of the Eares are to be cured, (both by diet and medicine) as the tumors in thoſe parts, if after purgation, flegmes abound in the braine, which may bee avoided by the ulcer, uſe theſe following.

*Rec. Theriacæ vet.* two dragmes.
*Staphiſagriæ,* } *ana*, one
*Pirrethri,* } ſcruple.
*Maſtic.* halfe a dragme.

Make thereof chewittes to be uſed in the morning before meat.

*Rec. Suc. anagal. Mercurialis, Sampſuci & Melliſſæ, q. ſ. Et naribus ſæpe attrahantur.* And the decoction of Guiacum profiteth much.

In this caſe (conſidering the nature of the party) things greatly drying & mundifying are moſt neceſſary (according to the nature of the parties) and drop in *Olei de vitellis ouorum, cum melle & tantillo ſorcocollæ.* Elſe when the paine is vehement, *olei de vitellis ovorum* only ſtirred in a leaden mortar, till it be brown or black, then drop it in the eare. Or,

*Rec. Aqua decocta Agrimoniæ,* } *ana*, halfe a
*& Abſinthij,* } pound.
*Vini alb. &* } *ana*, two
*Mel. roſa.* } ounces.

Drop in thereof warme. Or,

*Rec. Succi mali punici dul.*
*Succi Poligoni, &* } *ana*, two
*Virg. paſtoris,* } ounces.
*Mel. roſar.* one ounce and a halfe.

Boyle them, and diſtill thereof into the eares, and if the Vlcer be new, that ſhall ſuffice.

But in old and filthy Vlcers, we have need of ſtronger mundifi-

mundificatives, in which case *Egiptiacũ* dissolved is necessary. And after some detersion, ad to Mirrhe, you may also dissolve in Vineger *Trochis. Andronij*, and drop into the eares, the composition of the which *Trochis.* followeth.

Rec. *Balaustiæ*, two dragmes.
*Aluminis*, one dragme.
*Atramenti Sutorij*, two dragmes.
*Mirrhæ*, one dragme.
*Thuris*, *Aristo*. *Gallarum*, } *ana*, two dragmes.
Salis *Ammoniaci*, one dragme.
*Cum mellicrato.* Make the *Trochis.*

*Scoriæ ferri*, five times quenched in sharpe wine, then dried and ground with fresh butter, in forme of a liniment.

Rec. *Vini, austeri*, one ounce.
*Aluminis*, one dragme.

When it is therein dissolved, wet therein clothes, foure or five times, and dry them, and of them make tents, which being anointed with the aforesaid liniment, apply them.

Rec. *Suc. Poligoni, & Hederæ*, } *ana*, one ounce.
*Pompholig. lot. in aqua rosarum & Plantag. q.s.*

Mixe them, and drop thereof in the eares.

*De axillarum & inguinum ulceribus.*

First, institute diet and other generall orders, according to the disposition and nature of the body, Vlcer, and humours, and forasmuch as these ulcers are commonly deep, and cornered, with hardnesse of the edges, injections that mundifie and drie, are to be used as afore, in like Vlcers. Or,

Rec. *Lixivij tonsoris*, sixe ounces.
*Mel*, one ounce.
*Pul præcipit.* three dragmes.

Mixe and make thereof injection, and let thereof remaine

in the Vlcer twelve houres. Afterward inject *Lixivium cum melle rosar. vel decoctum hordei cum sacch.* or *Oenomel*, else strong things to mundifie, as a mundificative *de Apio*, and to strengthen the part lay aloft Stupes dipped in sowre wine.

*Si orificium angustum.* If the orifice be narrow, enlarge it with sponge prepared, as aforesaid, or *radice gentianæ*.

*Si labia dura.* If the lips bee indurated, remove the same either with a hot iron, or a cauterizing medicine.

## *Vlcers of the breast.*

*De pectoris ulceribus.* VLcers of the brest are to be cured by diet, Phlebotomy, and purgation, according to the nature of the body, and disposition of the humors and part affected, wherin therfore let us have recourse to the curation of tumors.

*Guido* appointeth the decoction *Virg. pastoris cum mel.* Others to drinke daily a draught of *Agrimony* water.

*Curanda sunt quæ non penetrant thoracis internam.* And some give *Aqua consolidæ cum Rubarbari, & Mummiæ, ana*, halfe a dragme. If the ulcer peirce not to the inner part of the breast, it is curable as is spoken in the universall chapters. But those which have peirced the inner part (if they bee narrow) must bee enlarged, either with sponge prepared, or the root of *Gentian*, put into it fastened to a thred, lest it slip into the body. Giving good heed that the matter may bee outwardly avoided, lest it fall into the hollow parts of the brest.

But where no jeopardy of the inner parts is eminent. *Rec. Calcanthi*, one ounce, *Mel. rosar.* two ounces. Mixe them and use it with the sponge. If there bee inflammation, use *ung. rosar.*

Vse injections into the hollownesse with *Melicrato* or *Oenomilitæ. Or,*

Rec. Radic. *Asari.*
*Gentianæ,*
*Aristolo.*
*Ireos,*
} *ana*, one ounce.

Fol.

*Fol. agrimonia,*
*Pentaphilon.*
*Pedis Columb.* } *ana*, one
*Ceterac.* } handfull.
*Centaureæ mi.*
*Hipericonis,*
*Mirrhæ*, halfe a dragme.

Make the decoction in equall parts of water and wine, and in two pound of the ſtreined liquor, diſſolve *Mel. roſ. col.* vi. ounces. *Fiat injectio.*

Rec. *Succi Apij*, iiij. ounces.
*Succi Agrimonia,*
*Abſinthij,* } *ana*, two
*Plantag.* } ounces.
*Craſſulæ,*
*Succi Cinogloſſi*, one ounce.
*Far. Hordei, &* } *ana*, three
*Fabarum,* } ounces.
*Mel.* foure ounces.
*Terebintinæ lot. in aqua Plantag.* two ounces.
*Pul. Thuris*, halfe an ounce.
*Mirrhæ*, one ounce.
*Olei roſar. & cereæ alb. q. ſ.*

Make thereof an unguent.

Rec. *Vng. regis*, foure ounces.
*Pulveris Ireos,*
*Ariſtolo.* } *ana*, one
*Mirrhæ, &* } dramme.
*Aloes,*
*Fiat unguentum ſarcoticum.* Or,

Rec. *Pul. rad. Arund.* } *ana*, one
*& Peucedani,* } dramme ſ.
*Thuris,*
*Maſticis,* } *ana*, two dragmes.
*Mirrhæ,*
*Pulveris Ireos,* } *ana*, one
*& Ariſtolo.* } dragme.

*Cortic. Pini*, one dragme, ſ.
*Vnguenti comitis*, iij ounces.
*Mel. roſat. col. q. ſ.*
Make thereof a liniment.

## *Vlcers of the Belly.*

*De ventris infer. vlc.*

VLcers of the nether Belly, which have not peirced the hollow parts, are cured with the univerſall methods aforeſaid, according to the nature and kinde of the Vlcer.

But thoſe which peirce the parts contained therein, the cure is rather to bee thought deſperate then true, like the Vlcers which peirce the inner parts of the breaſt, foraſmuch as ſuch commonly grow to be Fiſtulaes, which be either ſeldome, or never cured.

## *Vlcers of the privy parts.*

*De pudendi ulceribus.*

THe Vlcers in theſe parts doe require both diet, phlebotomy, and purgation due, according to the nature of the body and humors, eſpecially if they be great.

Vlcers in the outward parts of the yard, are to be dried *cum aqua roſar. & plantag. ana*, ij. ounces, *& Trochiſc. alb. Raſis*, ij. dragmes, *aut aqua aluminoſa*, or *unguento alb. cum Camfora*, or *unguentum de plumbo*, or *pul. Balauſtiorum, & Bedegaris: vel pul. Cucurb. ſicc. & uſt.*

If the Vlcers be new and virulent, creeping, and corroſive, adminiſter Minerals burnt and waſhed, and *Aloe & cortex Pini.* Or,

*Rec. Plumb. uſt. & lot.* ij. dragmes.
*Lithargy.* halfe an ounce.
*Lapid. Hemat.* one dragme.
*Aloes*, one dragme, ſ.
*Tuthiæ prapar.* ij. dragmes.
*Cortic. Pini ſicci*, foure ſcruples.

*Sem.*

*Sem. Anethi combusti,* } *ana,* two
*Cucurb. sicci & usti,* } scruples.
*Olei rosacei omfacini,* iij. scruples.
*Cerae alb. q. s.*

Make thereof an unguent. Or,

*Rec. Corticis Camomeli usti,* ij. dragmes.
*Gallarum,*
*Balaust.* } *ana,* three
*Malecorij,* } dragmes.
*Acatie,*
*Erug. ras.* halfe a dragme.
*Pompholig.*
*Aloes,*
*Thuris,* } *ana,* ij. dragmes.
*Sarcocollae,*
*Corallij rub.*

Make thereof a fine powder, *& cum oleo ros. & cera.* Make thereof an unguent.

If the Vlcers be putrified and old, ſtrew thereon *Pul. Mercurij,* and waſh it with this water following.

*Rec. Aquae Plantag.* ij. ounces.
*Vini alb.* one ounce and a halfe.
*Tuthiae praeparatae,* } *ana,* two
*Eruginis rasilis ust.* } dragmes.

Boyle them a little, and therewith waſh the Vlcer, then after ſprinckle aloft this powder, following:

*Rec. Corticis Thuris,*
*Aloes lot.*
*Sarcocollae,* } *ana,* halfe a dragme.
*Myrrhae,*
*Gummi elemi.*
*Anethi ust.* one ſcruple.
*Cortic. Pini,* ij. ſcruples.
*Tuthiae praeparatae,*
*Antimonij,* } *ana,* one
*Plumb. ust.* } dragme.
*Ceruſae,*

Make it in fine powder, adde thereto *sang. Draconis*, ij. scruples, and with that powder sprinckle the Vlcer. Or,

*Rec. Vitrioli,* } *ana, s.*
*Aluminis crudi, & usti,* } ounce.
*Auripigmenti*, ij. dragmes,
*Aquæ rosar. &* } *ana*, foure
*Plantag.* } ounces.
*Aceti alb.* halfe a pound.

Boyle them together, then adde to *Erug. rasilis*, iij. drag. therewith wash the Vlcer. Or,

*Rec. Vini albi*, one pound.
*Aquæ plantag.* } *ana*, one
*& rosar.* } quart.
*Auripigmenti*, ij. dragmes.
*Floris æris*, one dragme.

Grinde them small, and boyle them a little, and make thereof a *collyrium*, some instead of *Auripig.* doe use *Alumen ust.* which I judge rather to bee done in Vlcers not putrified.

*Rec. Ova iiij.* hard boyled, and grinde the yolkes diligently, and put thereto *aqua vitæ* two pound, then after adde *aluminis*, halfe an ounce, *Camforæ*, two dragmes, *Eruginis rasilis*, halfe a dragme, which being strained, wash thy liniments therewith three or foure times euery day, and thou shalt wonder at the effect thereof.

Some do wash the Vlcer first with *Lixivio & melle*, afterward *cum Lixivio & Alumine usto*, then *cum Lixivio & Ostraciorum pul.* and lastly *aqua vitæ, cum pul. Ostraciorum.*

After lotions (if the Vlcer bee filthy or virulent) the powder of Mercury or *Egyptiacum* are commendable.

*Si gangr. osculum emineat.* But if the danger of *Gangræna* be eminent, then scarif. it deeply, and apply thereto a cautery, either actuall or potentiall, and defend the circuit of the Vlcer *cum ung. de Bolo ar.*

*Si balanus preputio sit obtectus.* It fortuneth many times, the yard doth marvellously swell, and chiefly the skin called *Preputium*, wherewith sometime

sometime the head of the yard is so covered, that it cannot be seene, and that the ulcer betwixt the head and the skinne, may not be mundified, and then make a cataplas. *ex decoct. Malvæ, sem. lini*, adding thereto *Butirum & ovum integrum*.

Now if by application of this cataplasme, it cease not to swell, neither may be uncovered, and in the meane season, the ulcer do more and more corrode (which is discerned by dolour) then the skinne longwise is to be cut, whereby the Vlcer may come to sight, and be cleansed. And if it be but smal, peradventure it shall suffice to make injection with the aforesaid collirie, or such like: but if it be great, apply one day a collirie, *cum Aloe & Mirrha*, and another day, *pul. Mercurij*.

Notwithstanding, if the Vlcer so corrode, that it be come to the wayes and conduits of the vrine, administer the collirie aforesaid, *cum mirrha & aloe*, and if it cease not therewith, or grow to amendment, apply a cauterie. But if the paine thereof do oppresse, use thereto *Vnguentum pop. cum succo solani, plantaginis, sempervivi, fari. hordei, & olei violacei, & ovi albumine*. And for cankerous Vlcers of the yard, and hard edges or lips, the lotions aforesaid, are praise-worthy. Or, *Si ad meatus corrodat.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rec.* | *Vini albi ciathum,* | *ana, ciath. s.* |
| | *Aquæ plantag. &* | |
| | *Rosarum,* | |
| | *Aluminis cocti,* | ij. dragmes. |
| | *Mel.* | j. quart. |
| | *Rosarum,* | one handfull. |

Boyle them together, and with the decoction thereof wash the place, or use it as injection, then further apply *ung. de altheos & aureum*, to mollifie the part.

And lastly, the powder of Mercurie, and *cerat. de minio*.

*Vlcers of the wombe and privie parts of women.*

THese (as all others) do require curation, both by diet, and purgation, according to the disposition of hu- *De uti'væ ac uteri ulceribus.*

mors and natures of the bodie, the excrements by the urine, are not to be brought to that place, nor the belly vehemently to be moved, but vomits which may profit by way of revulsion, phlebotomy also sometime is to be used, or the use of *Guiacum*, after purgation, and these *Opiate* following, being used once in a week, are very profitable.

*Rec. Cassiæ extract nauiter*, iiij. ounces.
*Tamarindorum*, ij. ounces.
*Pulpe prunorum*, } *ana*, one ounce and
*& sebesten*, } an halfe.
*Mucaginis* } one ounce.
*Sem. psylly*, }
*Sena orientalis*, three ounces.
*Anisi*, halfe an ounce.
*Liquiritiæ rasæ tenuissimè pul. ij. drag. cum syr. rosaceo sol. fiat opiata.*

Whereof let the partie take once a weeke, the quantity of a nut, with the decoction of Mercurie.

*To prepare the humors.*

*Rec. Ligni sancti*, foure ounces.
*Corticis ejusdem*, one ounce, ſ.

Infuse them in three pound of *aquæ bugloſſi, cicharij, & absinthij.*

Boyle them at a ſoft fire to the halfe, and diſſolve in the ſtrained liquor, *Syrupe de fumo terræ*, one pound, and let the partie take thereof morning and evening, ſix ounces unto the end. Furthermore,

*Rec. Polipodij quercini recent.* halfe an ounce.
*Paſſularum mundatarum*, }
*Prunorum*, } *ana, v. part.*
*Sebeſten*, }
*Tamarindorum*, three dragmes.
*Sena orientalis*, halfe an ounce.
*Fol. Mercurij*, } *ana*, halfe an
*& Boraginis*, } ounce.
*Florum trium communium, an. p. ſ.*

Make

Make thereof a decoction, and in one quart of the ſtrained liquor, diſſolve *confectionis hamech*, ij. dragmes, *electuarij diacartami*, one dragme, *Syrupi roſati ſolutivi*, two ounces. Which muſt be taken after the aforeſaid preparative.

*Rec. Conſervæ radicum bugloſſi*, one ounce.
*Conſervæ corticis citri*, halfe an ounce.
*Pul. Diamarg. frigidi, & Diarrhodon abbatis*, } *ana*, ij. dragmes.
*Pulveris de gemmis*, one dragme.
*Cum ſirupo capil. Veneris, fiat opiata.*

To be taken twice or thrice in the weeke, drinke after it a little wine.

And to conclude, theſe do much availe which we have preſcribed in the Chapter of Vlcers of the yard. For in thoſe as alſo theſe things ſtrongly drying without biting, are moſt available. And in theſe Vlcers we may uſe inciſions, ſuffitures, fotions, lotions, &c.

In the beginning waſh the Vlcer, or make injection with whey and ſugar, or *ex vino cum melle roſar. vel decoct. hord. cum ſyrup. roſar. & melle roſa. vel ſaccharo roſat.* Or,

*Rec. Hord. integri parum torrefacti*, ij. p.
*Corticis guiaci*, one ounce, ſ.
*Radicis ireos*, one ounce.
*Paſſularum*, one ounce.
*Mirabal. citrin.* ij. dragmes.

Make thereof a decoction, in *aqua Fabrarum*, and in two pound diſſolve,

*Mel. roſ. col. & Syrup. roſati.* } *ana*, three ounces.

Make injection therewith in the beginning, and alſo whileſt the patient uſeth the ſirupe preparing humors. After this following.

*Rec. Hordei integri modicè aſſi.* j. p.
*Ligniſancti*, two ounces.

*Piloſella*,

*Piloſella*, } *ana*, two
*Ceterac.* } handfull.
*Virgæ*, & } *ana*, one
*Burſa paſtoris.* } handfull.
*Plantag.* & } *ana*, halfe a
*Abſinthij* } handfull.
*Corticis mali punici*, one ounce.
*Sumac*, halfe an ounce.
*Roſar. rub.* one p.

Make a decoction in water, wherein lead hath beene quenched, and in foure pound of the decoction, diſſolve,

*Mellis roſati colati*, & } *ana*, three ounces.
*Saccharj roſati*, *vel* } *ana*, three ounces.
*Strapi de roſis ſiccis*, } *ana*, three ounces.

And make thereof an injection after the uſe aforeſaid. Further,

*Rec. Vng. Pompholigos*, foure ounces.
*Ceruſæ lotæ*, }
*Plumbi uſti & lotj*, } *ana*, one ounce.
*Antimonij*, }
*Aloes lotæ*, }
*Sang. draconis*, } *ana*, halfe an
*Thuris*, } ounce.
*Maſtiches.* }
*Olei roſati*, three ounces.
*Ceræ rubræ*, two ounces.

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the peſſarie, or diſſolve it in part of the aforeſaid injection, and uſe it ſo, but if this Vlcer doſpring *ex lue venerea*, adde to that liniment *Hidrargyri*, two ounces.

But if they be virulent corroſive, or *Cacoethe*, by and by, in the beginning uſe the powder of Mercurie, or injected with the decoction of Barley, with a little Allum thereto added. Or if the Vlcer be filthie, diſſolve *ung. Ægyptiacum*, *vel Apoſtolo.* or other of the aforeſaid mundificatives. But whe e it ſeemeth ſufficiently mundified, uſe the aforeſaid injections or liniment, then

then encreaſe the *doſe* of aſtringent medicines, or with powders preſcribed in the liniment, ſprinckle the Vlcer, to induce a cicatrice. And for a more ſpeedie way of exſiccation, uſe this ſuffiture following, chiefly if theſe aforeſaid, do not availe.

*Rec. Corticis thuris*, two dragmes.
*Maſtiches*,
*Gummi hederæ*,
*& juniperi*,
*Labdani puri &*
*Hipociſtidos*,
} *ana*, halfe an ounce.
*Auripig. rub. vel citrini*, three dragmes.
*Cinabry*, one ounce, or halfe an ounce.

*Excipiantur terebin.* and make thereof trochiſes, which muſt be put upon fire, and the fume received by a funnell.

*Rec. Olei maſtichini*, three ounces.
*Olei de abſynthio*
*& roſarum*,
} *ana*, one ounce.
*Cera parum.*

Make thereof a liniment, wherewith anoint the region of the wombe, and whileſt it is anointing, adde to a little wine.

When the Vlcers proceed through the French pocks, a thinne diet muſt be uſed with the decoction of *Guiacũ*, or uſe univerſall unctions, *ex Hidrargyro*. *Cum vlc. ſunt a lue venerea.*

If inflammation abound, waſh it with the decoction of Barley, *cum muccagine pſilij, & cydon. Iujubarum, ſebeſten, cum ſucco plantag. Portulacæ, lacte bubulo, aqua roſacea, ovi albumine & ſaccharo*. Or, *Si inflammatio ſupervenit.*

*Rec. Hordei integri*,
*Lentium*,
} *ana, ij. p.*
*Portulacæ*,
*Plantag.*
*Virg. paſto.*
} *ana*, two handfull.
*Capita tria papaveris*,
*Roſarum rubrarum*,
} *ana, ij. p.*

Make thereof a decoction *in aquis part. aquæ fabrorum, & roſar.*

*roſar.* and in two pound thereof, diſſolve *ſyrup. de roſ. ſiccis*, foure ounces, *Trochiſc. albor. Raſis ſine opio* (if the heat and paine be vehement) halfe an ounce, *Croci*, two ſcruples, *Paſſi* three ounces: Mixe them and make thereof an injection, whereto may be added *Vitellos* two, *vel mucilag. ſem. pſyllij.*

Sharpe griefe is to be delayed with inceſſions made of wine, camomill, roſes, and others.

If the Vlcer be growne to a cancrous effect, the cure is to be uſed as deſpered and to be fled, and then availeth (as in all other ulcers of the wombe) decoction of *tapſ. barb.* and the aforeſaid collirie. After prepare *unq. ſuccí ſolani*, ſtirred in a leaden mortar and peſtle, to the thickneſſe of hony.

You may uſe alſo other ſinguents to drie and delay the ſharpneſſe of humors, whereof we have ſpoken in the Chapter of the Canker afore.

## *The Hemerhoides.*

*De hemerhoides.* THe reaſon of curing the Hemerhoides, requireth a dyet ſufficiently thinne, and of thoſe whereof excellent bloud was wont to be engendred, and greatly to be avoided, are all ſowre, melancholie and groſſe things: It ſhall be good ſometime to open the liver-veine, and uſe purgation purging groſſe, ſharpe, and melancholie humors. And as touching due purgation and dyet, therefore peruſe the curation of tumors. Notwithſtanding, thoſe which were accuſtomed to flow, and have beene long ſtopped, are to be opened, either with a launce aptly applyed, or elſe an horſeleach put to the place, firſt anointed with bloud, whereby ſhe may the better take hold, or open them with a plaiſter made *ex aloe & felle bouis cum aceto*, or make a ſuffiture *ex decoct. calamenti, origani, malua in vino facta*: Then make a cataplaſme *ex Helleboro nigro*, mixt *cum ſucci cepæ, aut lacte ficus, aut ex ſtercoris columbini*, one ounce, *& ſucci tithymali*, one ounce

and

and an halfe. And it ſhall be farre better if thou adde thereto *Fel bubulum, & pulveris ſtaphyſagria, vel ciclaminis.* Or it ſufficeth to uſe *Fol. ſici trita.*

*Rec.* *Fellis taurini* } *ana*, one ounce and
*Stercoris columb.* } an halfe.
*Sem. ſtaphiſ.* iij. dragmes.
*Amigdalarum amararum*, j. dragme.
*Colocynthidos*, halfe a dragme.
*Succi cyclaminis*, } *ana*, two
*& Cepe*, } dragmes.
*Olei de abſynthio, &* }
*Amigdal. amararum*, } q. ſ.

Make thereof a forme of an emplaſter.

But when theſe aperitives do ſomething induce vehement paine, and the ſicke partie not able to abide it, there is no other counſell, but with ſciſſours to cut them that appeare, whereby the bloud may flow. And in the meane time, to mitigate the paine, it ſhall be profitable to uſe a fotion, *ex decocto altheæ, Malvæ, camomeli, meliloti, ſeminis lini, &c.* Or,

*Rec.* *Malvæ,*
*Parietariæ,*
*Tapſi barbati,* } *ana, m. ſ.*
*Chamomeli,*
*Meliloti,*
*Sem. lini*, three ounces.

Make thereof a decoction to waſh therewith the fundament, after mixe *Vitellum ovi cum oleo roſaceo, ung. Pop. opij, gra. ij. & tantillo croci.* And put it into the fundament.

*Rec.* *Butyri recentis*, one ounce.
*Olei de papavere*, two dragmes.
*Succi ſolani ſenſim mixti, unc. ſ.*

Stirre them long in a leaden mortar, or *Cepe aſſum cũ butyro miſceto, aut oleum de ſem. lini, cum butyro, & ovo aut oleum de vitellis ovorum, aut oleum de nucleis perſicorum.* Or,

*Rec.*

*Rec. Olei de sem. lini,* } *ana,* halfe an
*& Butyri recentis,* } ounce.
*Sagapeni,* halfe a dragme.
*Succi tapsi barbati,* } *ana,* one
*& mali punici,* } ounce.
*Scarabeos, vj.*

Boyle them to the consumption of the juyces, which being strained, use it both outward and inward. Certaine Empirickes apply *Scrophularia, vel scabiosa*, affirming that those hearbs do profit wondrous well. Or,

*Rec. Olei lumbricorum,* one ounce.
*Ovum,* one.
*Opij,* one dragme.

Mixe them, and minister them with bombast. Else

*Rec. Radicum tapsibarbati,* } *ana,* two
*& Althea,* } ounces.
*Chamemeli,* p. j. sem.

Boyle them, and adde thereto *vitellos ovorum elixatorum,* two.

*Aloes,*
*Mirrhæ,* } *ana,* one dragme.
*Croci,*
*Fari. sem. lini* } *ana,* sixe
*& Fœnugræci,* } drammes.
*Butyrum sine sale.* q. s.

Make thereof the forme of a plaister, which shall be much better, if thereto you adde *Opij*, one dragme. But if the Hemerhoides lie hidden within, they must be drawne forth by boxing, or with the unguent applyed with bombast, else *cum oleo lumb.* aforenamed, to delay the paine.

When the Hemerhoides do flow immoderately, the diet must be appointed with the use of astringent and engrossing things. Medicines also to be used (according to the nature of the humor) which (notwithstanding though they lose) may leave with them a certaine astriction, such as is *Myrobal. tamarindi, Rhabarb. &c.* The use also of this Electuarie following, shall be much available.

*Rec.*

Rec. *Mirobalanorum embelictiarum, Indiarum & bellericarum lotarum in aqua plantag. donec amarorem exuerint, ana*, halfe an ounce.
*Radic. Tapsi barbati*, iij dragmes.
*Zinziberis*,
*Cinamomi*,
*Nucis muscati*, } *ana*, one drag.
*Galangæ*,
*Olibani*,
*Spicanardi*,
*Squinanthi*, } *ana*, halfe a dragme.
*Ammeos*.
*Scoriæ ferri præparatæ & in aceto coctæ*, iij. drag.
*Conservæ rosarum veteris, succi de ribes & de berberis, ana, unc. ſ.*
*Zacchari, q. ſ.*
Make thereof an electuary in morſels.

As touching ourward medicines, waſh the fundament with water quenched with Flint, elſe wherein *nuces cypreſſi, alumen uſtum*, and other aſtringents have beene boyled, and let the party receive the fume therof, or of the like things make a bath or inceſſion, but in winter.

*Rec. Abſynthij*, one handfull.
Salviæ, halfe a handfull.
*Matricariæ*, a quarter of a handfull.
*Contundantur in ſartagine, frigantur cum oleo roſa.*

And in forme of a plaſter apply it to the fundament, and inwardly miniſter this unguent following:

*Rec. Roſarum*,
*Myrtillorum*, } *ana*, halfe a dramme,
*Centinodiæ*,
*Thuris*, one dragme.
*Sanguinis Draco*. ij dragmes.
*Boli armeni*, } *ana*, three
*Terræ ſigillæ*. } dragmes.

*Tuthiæ*

*Tuthiæ præpar.* } *ana*, one
*Litharg. utriuſque*, } drag. ſ.
*Farinæ volatilis*, } *ana*, two
*& fabarum*, } dragmes.
*Succi tapſi barbati*, }
*Caudæ equinæ*, } *ana*, three
*Plantaginis*, } dragmes.
*Simphiti majoris*, }
*Albumina ovorum*, *ij*.

Mixe them, and adde to them *de pilis leporinis*, cut very ſhort. Or,

*Rec. Pſidiæ*,
*Conchillæ marinæ aduſt.*
*Balauſtiorum*,
*Pulver. pilo. leporis uſt.*
*Thuris*,
*Maſtiches*,
*Sanguis draconis*,
*Telæ aranæ*,
*Terræ ſigillatæ*,
} *ana*, one drag. ſ.

Mixe them *cum ichthiocolla & glutine fabrorum lignariorum diſſolutis aqua pluviali calibeata*, make thereof an emplaſter.

Rec. *Extremitatum roſar.* ij. ounces.
*Albumina ovorum ij.*
*Lapidis hæmatitis*, one dragme.
*Gypſi*. halfe an ounce.

Make thereof a plaſter. To conclude, whoſoever will retaine or ſtay the immoderate flux of termes, and in like ſort the Hemerhoides, muſt beſides medicines uſe all kind of revulſions.

*Raſis* to ſtrengthen the liver, applyed to the regions thereof, *Maſtichen, Spicam, Cal. aromat. Cyperum, Squinanthum, Crocum, & Mirrham.*

## *The Fistula of the fundament.*

THe fistulous Vlcer of the fundament which is only in the flesh, is cured by the same meanes and method whereof we have spoken in the chapter of the Fistula, the diet being thin and good, with other medicines and purgations, chiefly by the upper parts, if it seeme necessary, likewise with phlebotomy, and enlarging the ulcers orifice, and the callous substance diminishing. *De ani fistula.*

But if it have peirced the intrals, put the finger anointed with oyle of roses, into the fundament; and also *Phaceolus* that chanceth in the fistula, is in like manner with the finger to bee drawn forth, so that it may not erre, lest perhaps by cutting the callous substance, thou cut also the hemoroicall veines, yet incision seemeth better in my judgement, than detraction of *Callus* down by ligature. After incision apply *albumen ovi cum pulvere restrictorio*, and then a digestive *ex terebentina & oleo*. *Quando intestinum pertrai.*

Notwithstanding, great heed is to be taken that *Callus* peirce not above foure fingers in length into any intrall, for if it doe, the cure is desperate, and to be eschewed.

Now when it commeth *ad vesicam, vel os sacrum*, passing beyond the part called *Sphincter*, so that the said part named *Sphincter*, must bee cut away, then followeth unvoluntary excretion of egestion. And then wash it twice every day with the decoction of *Tapsus barb.* in wine, and inject of the decoction inwardly.

## *Fissures of the Fundament and other parts.*

FIssures in what part soeuer they be, must bee anointed cum *oleo de viteliis ovorum, vel de sem. Lini, cum mellis trita tertia parte.* Or, *De fissuris ani, aliarumq; partium.*

*Rec. Mellis rosati col.* } *ana*, one
*Olei rosarum*, } ounce.

*Cera citrina*, halfe an ounce.
*Mirrha*, & } *ana*, two
*Zinziberis*, } scruples.
*Lithargiri*, iiij. scruples.

Make thereof an unguent, which before it bee ministred, moisten the fissures with the spetle of the sicke, it profiteth also for the fissures both of the breasts and lips, as experience hath taught me. Else wash them with the decoction *ex radic. althea, & sem. Lini, in vino & aqua.* Furthermore,

*Rec. Olei de sem. Lini*, one ounce.
*Ovum*, one.
*Lithargiri*, two dragmes.

Make thereof an unguent to mitigate the pain, and soften the hardnesse of the fissures.

*Rec. Olei amigd. dulc.* } *ana*, one
*Olei de papavere*, } ounce.
*Vng. alb. rasis cum camfora*, one ounce s.
*Aloes*, }
*Mirrha*, } *ana*, one ounce
*Cortic. thuris*, } and an halfe.
*Aluminis*, }
*Terra sigillata*, two dragmes.
*Albumina ovorum*, two.

Make thereof an unguent, which is very commodious, both to the fissures, as also to the Vlcers of the fundament. Or,

*Rec. Muccag. seminis Lini, extracta, in aqua malvarum*, one ounce.
*Butiri recentis*, } *ana*, halfe
*Sem. Lini*, } an ounce.
*Cera, q. s.*

Make thereof a cerote.

Also *Oleum Lini* applyed alone, or *oleum nucum*, shall be much availeable.

Vlcers

## *Vlcers of the Thighes, Legges, and Feet.*

VLcers of thoſe parts, of what ſort or kinde ſoeuer they be, are to bee cured by method univerſall, with the inſtitution of diet, phlebotomy, and inward medicines, according to the habite of the body, and quality of the humours, with the diſpoſition and kinde of the Vlcer, as in the cures of certaine tumors hath beene diligently handled. *De femorum, tibiarum, & pedum ulc.*

And as touching outward remedies, the nature of the parts affected muſt be adviſedly noted, and if the refuſe of humours fall thereto, they are before all things to bee ſtayed, both by univerſall medicines, ſimple and locall.

In Sommer they are to bee waſhed *cum aqua plantag.* wherein ſome Allum is diſſolved, and to be anointed *cum unguento de Minio*, and if they be round, apply thereto a cautery of ſome other forme and ſhape, and eaſe the parts from time to time.

# CERTAINE ADDITIONS of divers Medicines of mine owne Invention, and oft by me experimented and practiſed in the curing of Vlcers, as followeth *particularly*.

FIrſt an Oyle which I uſed in hollow and deepe Vlcers, whereby great commodity enſued, having not onely vertue to mundifie without eroſion, but alſo aptly applyed to hollow caved Vlcers, within the ſpace of foure and twenty houres, obteineth *pus* perfect of kinde, cheifly if the body bee before prepared, and the member void of accidents and evill diſpoſitions. The right making thereof muſt be in the beginning of the yeere, when the force of herbes is in them fully conteined. This is the making thereof. *viz.*

*Rec.* *Olei communis*, one pound ſ.
*Olei Liliacei*, ij. ounces.
*Olei ex floribus Meliloti*, j. ounce.
*Olei Ipericonis*, iij. ounces.
*Olei Violacei*, ij. ounces ſ.
*Terebinthinæ Venetæ*, ij. ounces.
*Reſinæ puræ*, ℈ *ana*, ij. dragmes
*Reſinæ pini*, ℈ and an halfe.
*Galbani*, ij. ounces.
*Opopanacis*, j. ounce.
*Sarcocollæ*, iij. dragmes.
*Boracis*, j. ounce.

*Stiracis*

*Styracis liquidæ*, ij. dragmes ſ.
*Olibani*, } *ana*, three
*Mirrhæ*, } dragmes.
*Succorum plantag.* } *ana*, two
*& Salviæ*, } ounces.
*Vini albi*, one pound.

Diſſolve the gummes in as much good Malmſey as will cover them, and boyle them altogether (untill the wine and juyces be conſumed) at a ſoft fire of Charcoale. Then ſtreine it, and adde thereto *Flor æris*, two ounces, in fine powder, and boyle it a while after it, and then put thereto *Mel. roſarum*, iiij. ounces, and againe boyle it foure walmes, after that ſtraine it, and ſtirre it till it bee through cold, and reſerve it.

It muſt bee miniſtred warme in forme and manner of an injection, abiding foure and twenty houres, till the next dreſſing.

*The ſecond Oyle, whoſe making followeth, mollifieth, aſſwageth paine, moveth Pus, and healeth ſafely, if the body be orderly governed and prepared.*

*Rec. Olei roſar.* halfe a pound.
*Olei Lumbrici*, iiij. ounces.
*Olei Liliacei*, ij. ounces.
*Olei Nenuphar.* iij. ounces.
*Olei Aneti*, i. ounce.
*Olei communis*, i. pound.
*Terebentinæ Venetæ*, x. ounces.
*Reſinæ pini*, iij. dragmes.
*Sarcocollæ*, i. ounce.
*Mirrhæ*, i. ounce and an halfe.
*Galbani*, halfe an ounce.
*Olibani*, vi. dragmes.
*Maſticis*, halfe an ounce.
*Gummi Ammoniaci*, ij. dragmes ſ.
*Euphorbij*, i. dragme.

*Sanguinis drac.* halfe an ounce.
*Suc. Malva.*
*Violarum,* } *ana,* two
*Plantag.* } dragmes.
*Sempervivi,*
*Vini albi,* vi. ounces.

Put altogether in a proper vessell, to infuse the space of one and thirty houres, with often stirring, then boyle them on a soft fire, untill the wine and juyces bee consumed, your gummes before being resolved in Malmsey. then in the end put to *croci subtiliss. pulver.* halfe an ounce. When the oyle is streined, then reserve it. Note that this oyle is good, as well for wounds as ulcers, but before it bee ministred, give good heede that the place affected bee well mundified and made cleane with lint or otherwise.

*Another Oyle followeth of great force, which is not onely quickly made, but also aptly mundifieth, and largely causeth the flesh to grow in bodies of good constitution.* viz.

*Rec. Olei Balsami,* iiij. ounces.
*Olei com.* halfe a pound, and ij. ounces.
*Terebentina Veneta,* iij. ounces.
*Galbani,* ij. ounces ſ.
*Opopanacis,* i. ounce.
*Sarcocollæ,* halfe an ounce.
*Virid. æris pul.* i. ounce and a halfe.

Dissolve the gummes in vineger, and infuse them all together twelve houres, then boyle them together on a soft fire, the space of ten houres, and in the end adde to *Mel. rosar. opt.* two ounces, and boyle it againe foure walmes, then streine it, and so occupy it as occasion serveth.

*A ſparadrap to reſolve, aſſwage paine, and moderately coole.*

℞. *Reſinæ*, three dragmes.
*Ceræ alb.* one pound.
*Sepi cervini*, three ounces.
*Butiri recent.* three ounces.
*Terebinthinæ*, three dragmes, ſ.
*Ammoniaci*,
*Gummi dragaganti*, } *ana*, halfe an ounce.
*Arabici*,
*Olei anethi*, two dragmes.
*Olei nenuphar.* one ounce.
*Olei roſar.* foure ounces, ſ.
*Olei lilij.* one ounce and an halfe.
*Olei violacei*, one ounce.
*Ping. caponis*, foure dragmes.
*Vng. roſar.* one ounce.
*Ping. anſeris*, & } *ana*, three
*Anatis*, } dragmes.
*Olei amigd. dulc.* one ounce, ſ.

Reſolve the gums in vinegar, and melt them all together according to art, and in the end adde to *Camfore pulverizata*, two dragmes, and thereof make a ſparadrap in good forme, which is of an excellent efficacie.

*A blacke plaiſter to be applyed upon and about Vlcers, having the propertie of a defenſative, and alſo moſt eaſily enduceth a cicatrice.*

℞. *Olei roſar. omphacini*, two pound.
*Olei Nimph.* one pound.
*Olei Liliacei*, halfe a pound.
*Succi ſolatri*, two dragmes.
*Succi plantag.* halfe an ounce.
*Succi ſempervivi*, one ounce.
*Succi violarum*, halfe an ounce.
*Terebinthinæ clarif.* two ounces.

*Ceræ albæ*, one pound.
*Muccag. althea*, two ounces.

Boyle these upon a soft fire untill the juyces be consumed, then put to these following finely powdered,

*Cerussæ*, three ounces.
*Plumb. alb.* three ounces and an halfe.
*Lithargyri auri, & argenti*, ana, two ounces.
*Lap. calamin.* halfe an ounce.
*Boli armeni*, three dragmes.
*Coralij alb. & rub.* ana, two drammes.

These powders being put to the former things, boyle them on a soft fire of charcoale (lest the flame take hold of the oyle) unto the forme of a plaister, foreseeing that it be continually stirred with an iron spatter till it be cold, in which cooling, adde to *Camforæ*, one ounce, *pulverizat.* Then make it up in rowls of what bignesse you will, and (together with the vertues aforesaid) it cicatrizeth and healeth excellently all excoriations or frettings in the skinne, in any exterior part.

*Another excellent plaister of small cost, and great effect for all plaine Vlcers when the body is purged.*

*Rec. Resina clara*, two pound.
*Sepi cervini albis.* halfe a pound.
*Vini albi*, two pound.

Boyle them in the wine, till they be all melted, and wash them in the wine, then melt them againe, & powre it into another pint of white wine somewhat warmed, and stirre it till it be cold, then take it from the wine, and mixe withall these powders: *viz.*

*Masticis electi*, halfe an ounce.
*Merc. precipit.* one ounce.
*Cinabrij*, three dragmes.

All these being well mixt, make it up in rowls, and reserve

ſerve it to your uſe, and I referre the commendation that it deſerveth to the judgement of the practiſer.

*An excellent ungnent for Vlcers that be mundified, which ſwiftly doth incarnate, and that without paine.*

*Rec. Ceræ citrinæ mundat.* two pound.
*Terebinthinæ,* one pound and a halfe.
*Reſinæ claræ,* one pound.
*Butiri recentis,* halfe a pound.
*Mel. roſ.* one pound.
*Sepi ovini,* ſix ounces.
*Vini cretici,* three ounces.
*Olei roſacei,* one pound.

Boyle theſe on a ſoft fire, till the wine be conſumed, then ſtraine it into a faire veſſell, and ſtirre it with a wooden ſlice it be cold, and in the uſe thereof you ſhall finde it a treaſure.

*Another ungnent to mundifie old and hollow Vlcers, the bodie being prepared with interiour medicines.*

*Rec. Ceræ citrinæ,* one pound.
*Reſinæ puræ,* halfe a pound.
*Terebinthinæ venetæ,* one pound.
*Butyri recentis,* foure ounces.
*Galbani,* two ounces and an halfe.
*Bdellij,* one ounce.
*Olei communis,* one pound.
*Ammoniaci,* one ounce.
*Mellis deſpumati,* viij. ounces.
*Succi ſalviæ,* three ounces.
*Vini albi,* two ounces.

Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, and boyle them all together till the wine and juyces be conſumed, then adde to *Viridis æris,* one pound and an halfe, *ſubtiliſ. pul.* Then giving it a walme or two, ſtraine it, and reſerve it to your uſe, applying it warme.

*Adi-*

*A digestive marvellous profitable for old filthie Vlcers, of me oft proved.*

*Rec. Terebinthinæ*, one pound and an halfe.
*Olei rosar.* foure ounces.
*Olei liliacei*, two ounces.
*Olei comm.* foure ounces and an halfe.
*Mel. rosa.* halfe a pound.
*Vitelli ovorum*, vj.

Labour them well together, and put thereto *Mastices*, halfe an ounce, *Mercurij præcipit.* one ounce and an halfe, *benè pul.* Mixe them well together, and use it when occasion serveth.

*An injection which being astringent, doth also mundifie, and must be used in deepe and filthie Vlcers.*

*Rec. Hord. excorticati*, three handfull
*Aquæ fontan.* vj. pound.
*Vini alb.* ij. pound.
*Passul.* iij. ounces.
*Glicyrrizæ*, ij. ounces.
*Plantag.* one handfull.
*Labrusci, id est, fol. vitis rosarum*, ij. dragmes.
*Salviæ*, } *ana*, halfe an
*Chelidoniæ*, } handfull.
*Gran. Mirtillorum*, halfe an ounce.
*Nucum cipressi*, ij. dragmes.
*Aluminis*, vj. ounces.

Boyle these to the halfe, then straine it, and adde thereto *mel. rosar.* halfe a pound, after boyle it foure walmes, and so use it for an injection to Vlcers deepe and hollow, and to a plaine Vlcer with warme stuphes.

A fume

*A fume to be vſed in Vlcers of the inferiour parts or feet in moyſt bodies, and ſuch as be ſubject to putrifaction, by reaſon whereof, the Vlcers oft become rebellious and hard to be cured, wherefore this fume (after the bodie is purged, and the Vlcer mundified) is very commodious to be vſed.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rec.* | *Styracis liquid.* | iij. ounces. |
| | *Maſticis,* | j. ounce. |
| | *Thuris,* | ij. ounces. |
| | *Mirrhæ,* | iij. dragmes. |
| | *Gariofilorum,* | halfe an ounce. |
| | *Terebinthinæ,* | halfe an ounce. |
| | *Sandracæ,* | one dragme. |
| | *Bnecis lauri,* | halfe a dragme. |
| | *Cinabrij,* | vj. ounces. |
| | *Pulverizentur pulverizanda.* | |

Then mixe and make it according to art.

*The true vſe thereof.*

Prepare a coffer for the purpoſe, made of pine-tree, both ends made to open and ſhut cloſely, having in the middeſt a proper hole or place for the legge to lye in at, and in the inner part of the other ſide of the coffer, a reſt for the heele, then place in either end of the cheſt, a chafingdiſh of coals, laying upon the coals ſome of the fume, and the feet being duely placed, boulſter the ſame in cloſe, that no ſmoke come forth. So let the patient continue the ſpace of time, according to their ſtrength, *viz.* one houre or more, foreſeeing that the bodie be ſoluble, and every third day, uſe this ſo long as need ſhall require, and great commoditie ſhall be found thereby.

*An oyntment which chaſeth away inflammations about Vlcers, and healeth the fretting of the skinne, which in groſſe bodies oft cometh thereby, and of me often practiſed.*

*Rec. Axungiæ porc. lot. in aqua plantag.* halfe a pound.

*Olei*

*Olei roſar.* iiij. ounces.
*Olei liliacei,* ij. ounces.
*Plumbi alb.* iiij. ounces.
*Litharg yri auri, & argenti,* } *ana,* three ounces.
*Lapi. calamina,* one ounce and an halfe.
*Muccag. althea* two ounces.
*Succi plantag. Sempervivi,* } *ana,* halfe an ounce.
*Albumina ovorum,* ij.

Encorporate them well in a mortar, and adde thereto *Aluminis uſti, pulver.* one ounce, and reſerve it.

*Another for tender bodies, which aſſwageth paine, and mitigateth the raging heat.*

*Rec. Vng. roſar. Olei roſar.* } *ana,* three ounces.
*Olei nenuphar. Olei liliacei,* } *ana,* one ounce and an halfe.
*Olei amigda. dulc.* one ounce and an halfe.
*Plumbi albi,* vj. ounces.
*Ceruſa,* two ounces.
*Terra ſigillata,* one ounce.
*Cera alba,* three dragmes.
*Muccag. Gummi dragaganti & Arabici,* } *ana,* three dra.
iiij. *ſem. Frigi. major. ana,* ij. drag.
*Camfora,* halfe a dragme.
*Aqua roſar. Plantag.* } *ana,* three dragmes.
*Alb. unius ovi.*

Powder that which is to be powdered, and mixe it in a leaden mortar, and reſerve it to your uſe.

*A gentle*

*A gentle corrosive powder, profitable for any Vlcer, not much painfull, but very good for every expert man to have readie.*

*Rec. Mercurij precipit.* two ounces.
*Cinabrij,* halfe an ounce.
*Masticis,* iij. dragmes, ſ.
*Vitrioli combusti.* ij. dragmes.
*Coralij rub.* halfe a dragme.

Make them in fine powder, and uſe as occaſion ſerveth for ſpongie fleſh, &c.

*Another more ſharpe, and corrodeth more.*

*Rec. Mercurij precipit.* one ounce and an halfe.
*Masticis,* two dragmes.
*Vitrioli combust.* one dragme and an halfe.
*Aluminis usti,* ij. dragmes.
*Coralij rub.* one dragme.

Powder them finely, and make it to your uſe.

*Trochiſis corroſive, very ſtrong, but exceeding commodious being uſed with good diſcretion.*

*Rec. Mercurij precipit.* one dragme, ſ.
*Mercury ſublim.* one ounce, one dragme.
*Cinabrij,* two dragmes and an halfe.
*Masticis,* one dragme.
*Vitrioli combusti,* halfe an ounce.
*Coralij rub.* two dragmes.
*Amyli.* iij. dragmes.

Powder theſe fine, and make thereof trochiſis with muſcilage of gumme *Dragagant* and Plantaine water, drie them not at the fire, but otherwiſe, and to occupie them make one in powder, and apply it.

*A reſolutive plaiſter to be uſed, where any hardneſſe, ſwelling, or inflammation, or paine, is about the Vlcer.*

*Rec. Muccag. althea,* iij. dragmes.

*Muccag.*

*Muccag. pſilij*, ij. ounces. ſ.
*Muccag. dragaganti*, one ounce. ſ.
*Olei roſar.* halfe a pound.
*Olei meliloti*, iij. dragmes.
*Olei chamomillæ*, halfe an ounce.
*Olei liliacei*, iij. ounces.
*Olei nenupharis*, ij. ounces.
*Olei violacei*, one ounce and an halfe.

Boyle them together till the muſcilages be conſumed, after adde to,

*Ammoniaci*, one ounce.
*Bdellij*, } *ana*, halfe an
*Galbani*, } ounce.
*Gummi Arabici*, iij. dragmes.
*Opoponacis*, one ounce, two drag.
*Sagapeni*, iij. dragmes.
*Ping. anſeris*, } *ana*, halfe an
*Anatis*, } ounce.
*Reſinæ puræ*, iiij. ounces.
*Terebinthinæ*, ij. dragmes.
*Ceræ albæ*, one pound.
*Ceruſæ*, vj. ounces.
*Plumbi albi*, vj. ounces.

Diſſolve the gummes in vinegar, powder that which is to be powdered, and make it (acording to art) in forme of a plaiſter, in rowls, of what bignes you wil, and ſo uſe it.

### *A potion preparative for Vlcers.*

THis I uſed in the curing of groſſe Vlcered perſons, ſuch as be engroſſed and replete with much corrupt humors, for in ſuch bodies the Vlcers do become rebellious, and difficult to be cured, for that is one of the principall things, which maketh Vlcers hard of curation. Nevertheleſſe, it muſt be uſed adviſedly, and with good diſcretion, that is to ſay, to what bodie it is given, for as much as that which helpeth a moiſt bodie, harmeth a dry,

and

and that which ſuccoureth a groſſe bodie, offendeth the leane, &c.

*Rec. Ligni ſancti,* one pound and an halfe.
*Corticis ejuſdem,* vij. ounces.
*Salxza parilia,* two ounces and an halfe.
*Aquæ fontanæ,* twelve pound.
*Vini albi,* foure pound.
*Herbarum ſalviæ, Fumariæ,* } *ana,* one handfull, and an halfe.
*Eupatorij,* one handfull.
*Scabioſæ, Betonicæ, Epithymi,* } *ana,* halfe an handfull.
*Lapathi acuti,* vij. ounces.
*Rubarbari,* iij. dragmes.
*Agarici, Sem. cartami,* } *ana,* one ounce.
*Senæ Alexandrinæ,* vi. ounces.
*Zinziberis,* halfe an ounce.
*Polipodij,* iij. ounces.
*Galangæ,* one ounce.
*Sem. aniſi,* halfe an ounce.
*Glicyrrhizæ raſæ, Florum cordial.* } *ana,* one, p.

Put all theſe into a narrow mouthed pot, cloſe ſtopped, that no aire go forth, then ſet it within another veſſell of water, and let it boyle the ſpace of fortie houres, then ſtreine and clarifie it, and adde thereto *Mellis roſarum,* halfe a pound, and let the patient take thereof morning and evening, the quantitie of foure or five ounces at a time, a little warmed, the terme of three dayes together, and on the fourth day, give the patient foure ounces of the decoction, adding thereto *Confection hamech.* two drams and an halfe, *Syrupi cichorij cum Rubarbare,* one ounce. Vſe it in this order to your patient, ſo long as you thinke convenient.

*An*

*An excellent and moſt profitable oyntment, which extinguiſheth the heat of all cholericke humors, flowing to any Vlcered part, and moſt chiefly* circa ulcera virgæ, *as if the heat be betweene* Glans *and* præputium *it yeeldeth a wondrous commoditie.*

*Rec.* *Axungiæ porcinæ puræ,* one pound and an halfe.
*Pomorum dulcium ſciſſorum,* halfe a pound.
*Pingued. caponis,* } *ana,* foure
*& cigni,* } dragmes.
*Succi limonis,* iiij. ounces.

Let them boyle betweene two pewter diſhes, on a chaffingdiſh with coals, the ſpace of foure houres, or untill the juyces be perfectly conſumed, then let it runne through a linnen cloth into a faire baſon, and adde thereto *Muccaginis pſilij (extracti cum aqua plantag.)* one ounce and an halfe, *aquæ roſaceæ,* iiij. ounces, *aquæ ſempervivi,* two ounces. Labour them all together, ſo long untill all be encorporated and brought to one uniforme ſubſtance, and no water perceived, then have in readineſſe theſe following, finely powdered, *viz. Boracis,* one ounce and an halfe, *Camforæ,* halfe an ounce, *Plumbi albi,* two ounces, *Aluminis uſti,* halfe an ounce. Mixe all theſe together, and labour them a whole houre, and reſerve it, the goodneſſe whereof is ſufficient to commend it ſelfe, as the learned (who miniſtreth adviſedly) ſhall plainly perceive.

WHAT

# VVHAT MEATS ARE to be uſed as touching Diet in Vlcered bodies.

GALEN ſaith, that in the curing of Vlcers, (which have their beginning of other matters or humors) there bee three principall wayes, *viz.* Diet, aid of medicines, and operation of the hand. And ſithence Diet is the moſt noble and excellent inſtrument among the reſt, (as *Galen* ſuppoſeth) I have accompted it worthy the labour, onely in this Treatiſe or Part, to ſet forth the onely order of Diet, to bee uſed in curation of ulcers: but amongſt thoſe things whereof our bodies doe chance neceſſarily to bee altered (as *Galen* ſaith) and wherein alſo the whole way, or conſideration of diet doth conſiſt is (eſpecially) the aire which doth environ and compaſſe us about. Whereto alſo *Galen* adding ſaith, that which doth compaſſe & environ us, is that without the which, neither the diſeaſe can be taken away, nor the health be kept and preſerved: further he ſaith alſo, that there is no ſmall ſtrength or force of preſerving the health by chuſing the good aire; and for this cauſe it is meet, firſt to ſhew what aire the body corrupt with ulcers, doth require. It is worthy to be noted how the diſeaſe is driven away by the changing of the aire to the ſicke body, and that is by changing to another kinde of temperature in the aire, which the diſeaſe (which is

*Lib. de partibus artis medic. ca. 1. Et lib. experim. cap. ultimo.*

*Aphor. 1. & 2 de ratione victus in acut. morbis.*

*Lib. 3. artis medicinalis.*

*3. method. curat. cap 8.*

*1 De tuenda ſanitate.*

driven away by his contrary) doth aptly require, as if the diſeaſe be of nature cold, the aire muſt be hot : and ſomewhat more, that is to wit, of a greater inequality of the temperature of the aire, to the property of the diſeaſe, whereby it may the more eaſily bee driven away (as for example.) If the diſeaſe be cold in two degrees, and moiſt in one, the aire muſt bee of greater heat then of two degrees, and of more drineſſe then one degree. But how ſhall we be able to know or diſcerne exquiſitely this proportion or exceſſe in degrees, ſithence *Galen* hath ſaid, that the certaine quantity of the thing, can neither bee written with pen, nor pronounced with the tongue. The Chirurgian muſt therefore endeuour to finde it forth by conjecture, for it ſufficeth to the driving away of the diſeaſe, if the propulſative cauſe of the diſeaſe do obtaine a certaine proportion of a greater inequality then the diſeaſe or ſore. Therefore it is good for them that are vexed with Vlcers, to inhabite the hot aire, both becauſe the naughty humors are made ready thereby, to breath forth by the pores of the skinne, and alſo becauſe the ſinewie members, which ſuffer much dammage by Vlcers, doe take ſtrength by heat, as *Hippocrates* and *Galen* affirmeth. Yet let not the heat be unmoderated, or to much inequality, leſt the putrifaction bee thereby burned, and the diſeaſe made more ſharpe and fierce, and alſo leſt the body fall the more readily into diſtillation, comming by diſſolving of the ſtrong heat, into the which diſtillation that body doth chiefly decline, from the which diſtillation alſo inflammations may eaſily grow, and heape together. Let the aire therefore convenient to him, bee more dry, that the Vlcers ſuperfluities and moiſt excrements may the more eaſily bee conſumed, and let him therefore eſchew the cold and moiſt temperature of the aire, ſince the diſeaſe doth proceed of ſuch like untemperature, as by *Galen* plainly appeareth. The affected bodies therefore ſhall live better in places where Hils and mountaines are, (though not in the higheſt of them.) But worſt of all, in low,

*Major inequalitas aeris ad proprietatem.*

*Aphor. 5. text & comment. 18.*

*3. Artis medicin.*

ow, fenny, or plain countries, in which places moiſture doth abound, but in the other, drineſſe. Avoid therefore ſuch places as bee cloudy, miſty, &c. by reaſon of pooles and marriſhes which be there at hand, for that aire is corrupt, and encreaſeth ſuperfluous moiſture, whereby the ulcers are nouriſhed and maintained, whereby they oft purchaſe paine in the head, and encreaſe diſtillations, which fall to the lower parts, which is moſt familiar to ulcers. Therefore where the profitable aire cannot naturally be had, let it bee prepared by art in the manſion or abiding place of the party, for if the place and aire bee not only diſagreeing to him, but alſo the conſtitution of the time, let him uſe gentle perfumings with ſpices, becauſe their head is alſo commonly replete with evill and vicious humors, as ſaith *Hippocrates*; and if the affected body doe feele hurt by receiving the fumes of ſweet ſpices, then let it ſuffice, that he behold or have them preſent by him, for the breath or ſauour of them is a ſafegard to all cold diſeaſes. But when as in the winter ſeaſon, the fire ſhall bee agreeable to it, thẽ burne therein the wood of Roſemary, Iuniper, Laurell, or of the wood called *Terebinthus*, or of the Larch tree, or the Pineapple tree. Furthermore, let the party cover his head moderately with hot things, for an extrinſicall heat is hurtfull unto him, both of thoſe things wherewith the head is defended and covered, as alſo of the aire which is about it, for ſuperfluities doe iſſue forth from it, to the members below, by a certaine diſſolution, by the which ulcers are not onely nouriſhed, but alſo ſtirred and exſiccated. The bread which doth little nouriſh, I ſuppoſe to be profitable for ulcered bodies, and not their meat to bee equall to their appetite, for the concoctive faculty being weakned in them by too much repletion, many ſuperfluities are engendred, greatly hurtfull unto them: let their bread be ſuch as maketh the belly ſoft, whereby the inner parts may be clenſed, and dejection made of the naughty humors. Therefore let the bread be much branny, the fineſt meale boulted forth, which is

*Gal. 5. method. curativa.*

*5. Aphor. 18.*

*Gal. 5. Aphor. Comment. 18.*

proved fitteſt for ſuch, as *Galen* witneſſeth ; further, let not their bread bee too much levened, for the tartneſſe thereof is hurtfull to the braine, and to the ſinewes, which ſuffer much dammage and annoyance of the ulcers, and yet let not the bread be utterly without leven, for *Galen* ſaith in the ſame place rehearſed, that that bread which is altogether without leven, ſhall not be meet or fit for any body.

1. *De potent. alimenti. cap* 2.

## *Of the wine which Vlcered bodies ought to frequent.*

*Li* 1 *de ſanitatis tutela.*

OF this opinion is *Galen*, that all exceſſe is to bee eſchewed, eſpecially that which bringeth dammage both to the body and minde. Wherefore, ſince wine doth engender no ſmall dammage to ulcered bodies, I ſuppoſe it beſt, not only to counſell them to drink but one draught, but utterly to refraine all ſorts of wine, for wine hurteth the body, inſomuch that it ſendeth groſſe vapours to the head, which being afterward expelled by the painfull travell of the braine, doth ruinouſly fall into the lower parts, and much hinder and endammage the healing or ruration of the ulcered. And alſo for becauſe the nature of the members is much delighting in wine, and therefore doe draw it covetouſly to them before it be concocted, which then wonderfully doth encreaſe ſuperfluities in the body, the which ſuperfluous abundance nature (not being able to redreſſe or amend) expulſeth them to the outward members ſo plenteouſly, that in ſhort ſpace they engender ulcers of one kinde or other. I therefore unfainedly do ſuppoſe, that *Hidromel ex decoctione Hiſopi, & Betonica*, ſhould be a meet and convenient drink for them, the operation whereof is hot and dry, diminiſhing cold, groſſe, and moiſt humors, and aptly ſtrengthning the power of the braine, ſaith *Galen* ; and whoſoever readeth *Galen* in his firſt booke *De tuenda ſanitate*, and in his booke *Exhortationis ad bonas artes*, and in his third booke

*Lib.* 8. *Simplic. medicament.*

*De*

*De temperaturis*, ſhall plainly ſee the hurt that is received by drinking of wine. But in ulcered bodies, where doubt is alſo of dropſie, and in thoſe who (through vehement appetite and breach of cuſtome by the Phyſitians counſell doe waxe ſick for the taſte of wine, to ſuch (I ſay) we muſt be compelled to pardon them for the drinking of a little, or as need requireth. The wine that is white in colour is leaſt hurtfull for them, the fuming force thereof being delayed, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for ſuch wine doth not onely little ſend to the head, but alſo maketh the ſtomach ſtrong and forcible, but ſtrong wine or undelayed, doth the contrary.

*Gal. lib. 1. de tuenda ſanit. & li. 5. de loc. affect. cap. 5.*

## *Of the fleſh meats which they ought to eat.*

FLeſh meats which in continuance of time doe get to them the nature of earthy food, ſubſtance, or nouriſhment, are very evill for thoſe that bee troubled with ulcers, becauſe they engender a groſſer blood then is convenient, ſo ſaith *Galen*, for that their nouriſhment is rebellious and ſtubborne, and not ſtrengthning the vertues in the body, as the fleſh of Beefe, Stagges, Rammes, and old beaſts that be gelt, neither is Swines fleſh altogether convenient, for ſuch meats doe grieve the ſtomach, engendring a groſſe nouriſhment, ſaith *Galen*, and nothing aſſiſtant to nature in digeſtion. Thoſe meats therefore are very fit which bee hot and dry in temperature, for in the firſt beginning the cauſes of ulcers are judged to proceed of cold and moiſture, and if any ſudden heat chance thereto, it is thought to be through putrifaction lying aloft; as by *Galen* wee are plainly taught. Wherefore the Thruſh, Owſell, wood Plovers, and all that get their living in dry places, are moſt of others convenient. Alſo domeſticall birds, as Capons, Hens, and houſhold Doves, are nothing unmeet, but greatly allowable, and together with theſe, the Feſant, Partridge, Quailes, and ſuch like, are much agreeing. The meat of foure footed beaſts

*Gal. 3. de pòtent. alimentorm.*

*Gal lib 7. Meth. curat. cap. 6.*

*Gal. in lib de curatione per ſang. miſſionem.*

which is allowable to ulcered bodies, are theſe and ſuch like, *viz.* Young conies, young hares, which with their moiſt nouriſhment do cheriſh and ſuſtaine the naturall heat, encreaſing alſo the ſtrength of the whole bodie, which is a true meane to reſtore the health of the bodie, wherefore by this it followeth conſequently, that all water-fowls by their moiſt temperature and hardneſſe of digeſtion, are to bodies thus affected, moſt hurtfull and unprofitable, *viz.* Geeſe, Duckes, &c. Neither is it doubtfull to any man, that the fleſh of Lambes is hurtfull to thoſe, and that becauſe they engender a ſubſtance to moiſt, for ſo we be taught by *Galen*. Let them alſo which be affected, beware of too much powdred meat, for *Galen* ſaith, that ſalt is noiſome, eſpecially to ulcers in the head.

*Vceribus infeſt. aquatiles minime proſunt.*

*Galen. de cibis boni & mal. ſuc. Galen. 12. De temp. med. ſecundum locos.*

## *Of Fiſh.*

*Gal. 6. uſ. part. cap. 9.*

BEcauſe Fiſh of their owne proper nature exceedeth in abundance of moyſture, which (ſaith *Galen*) is rebellious to Vlcers, they are to be eſchued, both becauſe they augment the cauſe of the Vlcer, and alſo for that they be hard of digeſtion, moſt chiefly (ſaith the ſame Author) thoſe which are full of excrements, of the which ſort are the fiſh of Lakes, Mariſhes, muddie Pooles, and ſtinking Ponds, for their meat is ſo excrementall, and ſo ſlimie, that thereby filling all the pores of the bodie, empaireth the ſtrength of the members, and grieveth or depriveth their functions, whereupon paine, loathſomeneſſe, rottenneſſe, and corruption of humors are engendred. But thoſe fiſhes, which are engendred in Land-floods, and are nouriſhed in hard ſtonie and gravelly waters, eſpecially in quicke ſtreames, are leſſe hurtfull, the meat therefore of thoſe fiſhes which ſwimme in the pure and cleane ſea, is very little hurtfull to them, chiefly being taken when the ſea is at a full water, and toſſed with a quicke winde, as manifeſtly it is to be found in *Galen*. For by ſo much the fiſh is the worſe, by how much it is leſſe exerciſed, toſſed, and

*Gal. 3. De fac aliment. ca. 24.*

*3. De pot. aliment. cap. 24.*

and troubled. Let them alſo beware of powdered fiſhes, as I ſaid even now of powdered fleſh. And we prohibite generally all kinde of fiſh, by what meanes ſoever they be taken or kept, for by their ſlimineſſe they corrupt the humors, being very hard in paſſing, and difficult in digeſtion, and the more ſlimie the worſe.

## *Of Egges.*

*Galen* ſaith, that the Egges of creatures do engender good and perfect bloud, as the egges of hennes, &c. For by the reaſon of the equalitie of their temperature, they are judged convenient and agreeable to all bodies, as well diſeaſed as ſound, for they do not onely engender good humours and commendable juyce, but alſo are of light digeſtion, and eaſie paſſage, grieving very little the naturall ſtrength, as is evident in *Galen*. But let the egges be new laid, or elſe they be rebellious to the nature of man, and be evill to digeſt, engendring ſundrie accidents and evill diſpoſitions. Let their egges alſo be boyled in water, for the roſted are harder of nouriſhment, &c. Furthermore, it ſhall be beſt onely to eate the yolke of the egge, becauſe the white is of cold and moiſt temperature. Let the egges alſo boyled, be rere, for they be of ſwift tranſiture, engendring the beſt juyce, and ſtrengthening the faculties of the bodie. But as *Galen* ſaith, the Egges which are fryed, of all other are moſt pernicious, and hard of digeſtion, wherefore all meats fried with Egges, are utterly to be eſchued of bodies affected with Vlcers.

*Galen li. 3. De potent. aliment. cap. 21.*

*Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. cap. 21.*

*Gal. 3. De fac. aliment. cap. 21.*

## *Of Milke.*

BOth Milke, and what meat ſoever is compounded or made of Milke, are verie rebellious to ulcered bodies, for the fuming to the head, whereby groſſe humours are engendred. For *Hipocrates* ſaith, that Milke to thoſe affected with paine, cauſeth ache in the head, and is evill both

*5. Aph. 64.*

*Gal. cõment 60.* both to fevers and paine in the bellie. Also *Galen* saith, that Milke well boyled, doth nourish well, and engender good humors, yet in affected persons doth touch the head, it is dangerous, enducing the dropsie in Vlcered bodies, therefore all sorts of meats made with Milke, must be of such persons eschued.

## *Of Cheese.*

TO all that be affected with Vlcers, we forbid the eating of Cheese, both for the abundant slimines, which is thereby engendred in humors, as also for that it maketh them slowly to digest, *Galen* being witnesse, whereby, saith he, the members (by the passage of those slimie humors) are altered, and maketh oft solution of continuitie, causing paine in such persons, and that so much the more, by how much the cheese is more salt, and older, for thereby it is tarter, and therefore harder to digest, and maketh worse nourishment. And note that although Cheese be of a diminishing facultie of grosse humors, yet it is unprofitable, for by the naughtinesse of the juyce and boyling heat, it bringeth more inconvenience, then the attenuation of grosse humors can profit.

*Lib. 3. De fac. aliment. ca. 16. Lib. 2. artis med.*

*Gal 3 De potentijs alimentorum cap. 16.*

Since therefore there is a common fault to all kindes of Cheese, let persons thus affected, abstaine from it.

## *Of Fruits.*

OF Fruits (saith *Galen*) which men do eate, which the ancient writers call *Horarios*, for because they spring in the houre of the yeare, which houre of the yeare *Galen* calleth that time, in the middest whereof the starre (whereof the Canicular dayes be named) appeareth. Of the which some are called Fruits of the earth, of which sort are Gourds, Pompions, Citrons, Mellons, Cucumers, &c. Which because they are of a moyst nature, and endewed with large humiditie, they do not onely engender a moist

*Lib. 2. fac. aliment. ca. 2.*

a moyſt nouriſhment, but a ſlender humiditie, and that which is eaſily purged forth of the bodie. *Galen* ſaith alſo, that that fruit doth containe a naughtie juyce, encreaſing the diſeaſe, and weakening the members, and almoſt depriving their functions, wherfore to be taken as an uſual ſervice in Vlcered bodies we muſt flatly deny. And thoſe fruits which *Galen* calleth arboreous, are thoſe growing upon trees, *viz.* figges, peares, apples, peaches, mulberies, together with the fruit which the Italians call *Armelini*, being a fruit accounted among the peaches, and cheries, plummes, &c. Whoſe ſubſtance is ſoft and moiſt, not onely engendring the like nouriſhment, but alſo by their windineſſe do attribute no ſmall hurt and paine to the affected bodies, and therefore are altogether to be forbidden. But if the bodie affected do fervently deſire and earneſtly (as it were) long after fruit, then may we permit him to eate figges that be well ripened, as things leſſe hurtfull, leſſe engendring evill humors then the Autumne fruits, although they be not altogether void of fault, for ſo they be not (ſaith *Galen*). Notwithſtanding as is aforeſaid, they be leſſe hurtfull then all the reſt, yet now and then, an apple roſted under embers may be pardoned, for the fire diminiſheth the moiſt juyce thereof, and abateth the windineſſe. Whereby otherwiſe it commeth to paſſe that the eaters of fruits, do oft ſuffer paines and torments in the belly, *viz.* ſuch as quinces, orenges, medlars, ſorbes, nuts, and ſuch like, which are not onely ſlow in paſſage, but alſo being groſſe, and gluie, do engender aſtringent juyces, retaining the naughtineſſe of humors. Notwithſtanding, we account not ſweet Almonds unprofitable, ſith in them is contained no binding force, for that they do make cleane and extenuate, and therefore probably allowed in Vlcered bodies. And *Galen* alſo affirmeth that Almonds do purge the bowels, whereby it commeth to paſſe, that vitious humors (being propulſed to the skinne, and forbidden to abide in the inward parts) are driven out by the pores of the skinne, as it were by breathing, where-

*Lib. 2. De pot. aliment. cap. 2.*

*2. De pot aliment, cap. 7.*

*2. De pot. aliment. cap 8.*

*2. Fac. alimnt. cap. 29.*

whereby paines of the belly and other exterior inconveniences are prevented: wherefore ſweet Almonds are a convenient and fit meat for affected bodies.

But Filberds and Walnuts, becauſe of their binding ſtrength, and the cauſe aforeſhewed, are moſt unprofitable, and verie unwholſome for Vlcered bodies.

### *Of herbes to be uſed in broths, &c.*

HErbes fit for ſuch bodies, are thoſe which be hot and drie, *viz.* hyſope, calamint, watermint, fennell, ſage, betonie, &c. And when herbes that do attenuate and make ſoft, be with theſe compounded, then do they eaſily cleanſe and expulſe all groſſe and ſlimie humors, and therfore muſt needs be granted commodious for ſuch perſons, and the herbes of contrarie temperature, *viz.* cold and moiſt, are as much hurtfull, ſuch as lettuſe, endive, mallows, ſpinach, and ſuch like, which by their cold nature, do compact and heape together naughtie humors in thinner parts of the bodie, hindring their paſſage or expulſion, for which cauſe the depth of the bodie is not purged, but the diſeaſe more augmented, and a great deale the more when the patient through fond and greedie deſire, ſhall have eaten herbes cold and drie, with aſtringent facultie, which to the patients are moſt obnoxious, of which ſort be theſe, *viz.* plantaine, ſorrell, nightſhade, and of like ſort.

### *Of Onions, Carlicke, Muſheromes, or Toad-ſtools, &c.*

ONions, Garlicke, Scalians, and Leekes, for their ſharpe and biting tartneſſe together with the obſcuritie of their ſubſtance doth more damage to the bodie then their force of extenuating can pleaſure againe. Of the earth alſo proceedeth funges, or Toadeſtools, which any way prepared, are to be eſchued, ſince they are not onely of evill juyce, but their nutriment is cold and flegmaticke, and to all accidents and diſpoſitions (proceeding

of

of Vlcers) moſt hurtfull. Of that minde is *Galen*, ſaying further, for as much as Toadſtools cannot drie, it is a manifeſt token that in them is evill contained. And *Avicen* ſaith, that prefocation happeneth to them which uſe to eate Toadſtools.

*2. De pot. alimint. ee. 60 li. de cibis boni & mali ſucci.*

## *Of Pulſe.*

SInce there is no Pulſe endewed with good and perfect pleaſure, but do greatly fill the bodie with winde, by which meanes paines in the bodie, may ariſe to Vlcered bodies, therefore unneedfull: I do not without cauſe account them unprofitable (*Galen* being Author) of which ſort be theſe, *viz.* beanes, fitches, rice, and ſuch like, let us ſtraightly command the Vlcered patients, clearely to eſchue theſe kinde of graines in what order ſoever they be altered: but to an immoderate appetite, the broth of red Rice, may indifferently be permitted, for that doth attenuate and cleanſe groſſe and clammie humors, and open the obſtructed wayes, which meanes are much aſſiſtant to the healing of Vlcers.

*1. De potent. alimentorum.*

## *Of motion and reſt.*

VNderſtanding by *Galen*, that reaſonable motion is not onely healthfull to the bodie, but alſo maketh the ſaid bodie of a good forme, and habite, and keepeth it in healthfull plight: It ſhall be moſt expedient that the perſon affected, do moderately frequent the motion and exerciſe of his bodie. But yet (ſaith *Galen*) I would not have him to uſe it when he is ful; for endamaging or hurting the head with vapours, which by much motion may ariſe from the meat newly taken, and undigeſted. Exerciſe is good before meat, for then it encreaſeth the force and ſtrength of the bodie (ſaith *Galen*) and thereby purgeth the pores of the bodie, and expelleth the excrements. *Galen* therefore affirmed it profitable, to uſe exerciſes before

*De tuenda ſanitate.*

*6. De loc. affec. ca. 6.*

*2. De ſanitat. tuenda.*

fore meat: yet it is convenient alſo to uſe exerciſes ſometime after meat, not alway, but (as *Galen* ſaith) when the meat is entred into the ſecond digeſtion, and the time of eating is at hand againe. But if either before or after that time, the exerciſe be uſed, it either filleth the bodie with raw ſuperfluities, or elſe haſteneth the comming of Melancholie. For (ſaith *Galen*) if the exerciſe after meat be not gentle and eaſie, it haſteneth down the meat from the ſtomacke before it be digeſted. Wherefore the exerciſes before meat, muſt be more haſtie and quicke, to the end that the ſuperfluities which lurketh in the hollow places of the bodie, may more eaſily be expulſed, nature being aſſiſted by exerciſe.

1. *De tuenda ſanit.*

2. *De tuenda ſanitate.*

## *Of ſleepe and watching.*

*Galen* ſaith, that ſleepe and watching doth come on every ſide, according to the motions of unconſtant heat, ſleepe to the inner parts, and watching to the outward. The naturall heat being moved forward, for the which cauſe, when as in much ſleepe (the naturall heat being called to the inner parts) a great quantitie of vapours doth riſe up to the head (whereby fluxions do diſtill to the members below) I thinke it expedient that the Vleered bodie refraine from much ſleepe, leſt ſuperfluities multiplyed by reaſon of ſleepe, ſhould heape and gather too much to the members, which lie and reſt. Day ſleepes muſt be all together forbidden. For in watching, the breathings may be moved from the heart to the outward parts, they do attenuate and diſſolve the groſſe and clammie humours engendred in the members (naturall heat being adjoyned) for the which thing, it is expedient for the partie to uſe watching for the longer diſtance of time. And when daily ſleepe would poſſeſſe an accuſtomed order, let it be ſhaken off and loſt by little and little, according to the precept of *Galen*.

2. *Aphor. comment.* 1.

*Of*

### *Of joy or Mirth.*

*Galen* ſaith, that mirth proceedeth by motion of the minde to the outward parts of the body. For the breath being gathered at the heart at the going forth, doth yeeld a comfortable heat to all the members, whereby all flegmaticke ſuperfluities in them hid, is ſcattered and put forth, therefore profitable to Vlcered bodies. But by ſadneſſe (by reaſon) commeth the contrarie, for that revoketh all the ſpirits and heat unto the heart, ſo that the outward parts are utterly deſtitute of heat, therefore greatly moving and augmenting the cauſe of Vlcers, wherefore uſe mirth, and avoid ſadneſſe. 2. *De ſimpto. cauſis.*

### *Of repletion and Inanition.*

REpletion, whether it be of meat, or of evill humours, filling the veſſels of the bodie, it is evill, and ſtraightly to be reproved (as ſaith *Galen*). For when the veſſels be filled above meane or meaſure with meats and drinks, the parties are in jeopardie of burſtneſſe, obſtruction of naturall heat, &c. I counſell therefore all thoſe that be infected with Vlcers, to flee from immoderate filling of their bodies, (according to the cauſes rehearſed) for that thereby all paines, anguiſh, and perturbations with evill diſpoſition, accompanying the Vlcers, may be incited. Let the patients therefore uſe a ſlender kinde of diet, and yet not an immoderate kinde and exceſſive forme, ſpare feeding, ſithens ſuch may eaſily engender the falling ſickneſſe, which when the ſtomacke ſhall be inordinately emptied, hath readieſt acceſſe, for ſo ſaith *Galen*. But a thinne diet (by moderate uſe obſerved) reſiſteth the ſame. *Galen* therefore hath this ſentence, a meane and moderate diet uſually kept, doth ſafely cure young folkes of the falling ſicknes newly begun, and doth meetly aſſiſt them, though they be old, and the diſeaſe inveterated. 1. *Aphor. comment.* *In lib. de vent. ſec. contra Eraſiſtrat.* *Li. de attenuante victi. ratione.*

De

## *De Coitu.*

FOr as much as generally all Vlcers do proceed of intemperature, with cold and weakneſſe of naturall heat, and that nothing more augmenteth the malice of ſuch affects, nor encreaſeth their continuance, then exerciſes decaying naturall heat, and the uſe of things that weaken, coole and drie the bodie. And againe ſince nature in ſuch parties is ſufficiently buſied in ſtrengthening and ſending due nouriſhment to the affected parts, it muſt needs be great damage to the patient, and hindrance of the curation, to uſe Coiture, which (as *Galen* affirmeth) doth make the bodie more weake, ſlacke, cold and drie, which ſure is needleſſe in Vlcered bodies, who are commonly given to be of that intemperature. And *Paulus Ægineta* ſaith, that Coiture hurteth bodies ſound, that be of cold and drie complexion. Wherefore to affected bodies, which have nothing in them naturall that may be wanted, we ought without pardon to prohibite the uſe of venerie.

*Li. de ſan. tuenda. 3.*

*Li. 1 art. med. cap. 7.*

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A

# A Table of Simples.

NOW since I have so narrowly touched the curation of Vlcers in the former Treatises, I think it more expedient then unneedfull, and more worthy the labour, than out of the way, to set forth in order the naturall temperatures, and divers operations of such simple medicines as my slender diligence at opportunity of time hath collected and drawn out of divers worthy and approved Writers: and for the more easie finding of them, I have traduced and brought them into the order of an alphabet, as followeth.

## A

*Aqua*, Water, cold and moist in the first degree, repercussive.

*Acetum*, Vineger, cold in the first, dry in the third degree, aperitive.

*Aqua alumino sa*, Allum water, dry in the fourth degree, abstersive and repercussive.

*Agrestanota*, Verjuyce, cold in the second degree, in the third repercussive.

*Acasia*, the juyce of Sloes, cold and dry in the third degree, repercussive.

*Acedula*, little Sorrell, cold and dry in the second degree, repercussive.

*Anthera*,

*Anthera*, the yellow of the Rose, cold and dry in the first degree, repercussive.

*Atriplex*, Arage, cold and moist temperately, maturative and lenitive.

*Absinthium*, Wormwood, hot in the first degree, dry in the second degree, absterſive.

*Apium*, Smaledge, hot in the first, dry in the second degree, maturative and mundificative

*Agrimonia*, Agrimony, hot and dry in the second degree, absterſive.

*Acusmuscate, vide pes Columbinus.*

*Aristolochia*, Aristology, hot and dry in the fourth degree, aduſtive and attractive.

*Allium*, Garlicke, hot and dry in the fourth degree, aduſtive and attractive.

Aloes, a Gumme, hot in the ſecond, dry in the first degree, conſolidative.

*Avena*, Oates, hot and moiſt temperately, maturative and absterſive.

*Amilum*, Starch, cold and dry in the first degree, lightly binding.

*Axungia*, fat or greaſe of a Swine, hot and moiſt in the first degree, mollifieth and ripeneth.

*Argentum vivum*, Quickſilver, the temperature whereof is diverſly ſuppoſed and judged of, for *Avicen* ſaith, it is cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree. *Dioſcorides* ſaith, it is hot and moiſt in the fourth degree. *Paulus* ſaith, it is hot and dry in the fourth degree: and *Montanus* (whoſe judgement I ſuppoſe moſt allowable) ſaith, it is cold and moiſt vehemently, it is penetrative..

*Aniſum*, Aniſeed, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, diſſolveth and correcteth windineſſe.

*Anethum*, Dill, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

*Aſphodeli radices*, Daffadill roots, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, absterſive and corroſive.

*Anacardus*, a kinde of fruit, hot and dry in the fourth degree, ulcerative.

*Arſenicum*, Arſnick, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, mortificative.

*Auripigmentum*, Orpiment, of the property of Arſnick.

*Alumen rochinum*, Roch Allum, hot and dry in the third degree, ſtiptick.

*Argilla*, Clay, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.

*Antimonium* or *Stibium*, cold in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond, mundifieth and purgeth with correctives.

*Ammoniacum*, a Gum, hot in the third, dry in the firſt degree, mollifieth with attraction.

*Aſſa fœtida*, a Gumme, hot in the third, dry in the firſt degree, abſterſive and attractive.

*Aſphaltum*, a ſome hardned of a part of the Sea, named *Mare mortuum*, and is hot and dry, and conſolidative.

*Acanthus*, Bearfoot, hot and dry in the firſt degree, maturative.

*Atramentum*, a Minerall, hot and dry in the third degree, corroſive with ſtipticity.

*Aconitum*, Wolfes Wort, it is deadly by reaſon of putrifaction.

*Acorus*, Gladin, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive.

*Adiantum*, *vide capilus Veneris*.

*Ajuga*, *ſeu Abiga*, Ground Pine, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third, aſtringent.

*Aizoon*, *vide Sempervivum*.

*Altea*, High Mallow, dry without notable heat or cold, looſeth and ſcattereth humors.

*Alcibiadicum*, wilde Bugloſſe, hot without manifeſt dryneſſe, expelleth venome.

*Aliſma*, Water Plantaine, hot, abſterſive.

*Amaracum*, Fetherfew, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond, it mollifieth and delayeth inflammation.

*Amarantus*, Flower Amour, hot and dry aperitive.

*Ambubeia*, *vide Endivia*.

*Ammi*, Ameos, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.
*Anagallis*, Chickweed, hot and dry, conglutinative.
*Anagallis aquatica*, Water Pimpernell, hot and dry aperitive.
*Androsemon*, *vide Ipericon.*
*Anetum vaccinum*, Oxe eye, hot and dry, resolutive.
*Angelica*, Angelike root, hot and dry in the third degree, dissolveth and openeth.
*Angurium*, *vide Cucumer.*
*Anisum*, Anise, hot and dry in the third degree, digestive, and dissolveth.
*Annonis*, Archangell, hot and dry in the first degree, absterſive and aperitive.
*Anthemis*, *vide Camomilla.*
*Apium agreste*, wilde Smaledge, hot and dry vehemently, ulcerative.
*Apium hortense*, Garden Smaledge, hot in the second, moist in the third degree, openeth and mundifieth.
*Arnoglosson*, *vide Plantago.*
*Artemisia*, Mugwort, hot and dry in the second degree, aperitive.
*Aron*, Wake Robin, hot and dry in the third, it wipeth and maketh tender.
*Asarum* or *Asarabacea*, hot and dry in the third degree, the leafe is astringent, and the root is aperitive.
*Asperagus*, *vide Speragus.*
*Attractilis*, *vide Carduus benedictus.*
*Auricula muris*, Mouseare, cold and moist, attractive and mundificative.
*Agaricus*, Agarick, hot and dry in the first degree, resolutive.
*Amigdala*, Almonds, hot and moist in the first degree, provoketh urine.
*Ambra*, Amber, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the braine.
*Argentum & scoria ejus*, Silver, and the drosse or filings thereof, cold and dry, conglutinative.

*Aurum*,

*Aurum*, Gold, temperately hot, confortative.
*Alcakengi*, Winter cherry, a kinde of Nightſhade, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.

B

*Baſilicon, vide Ozimum.*
*Blatte bizantia*, a kinde of Cocles, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.
*Been*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, confortative.
*Bombax*, Bombaſt or Cotton, hot and dry conſtringent.
*Balauſtia*, Pomegranate flowers, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
*Berberi*, Berberies, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
*Brionia*, Briony, the root hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive and maturative.
*Bolus armenus*, Bolarmoniack, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive, reſtringent.
*Baucia*, wilde Parſnep, hot and moiſt in the firſt degree, maturative.
*Borago*, Borage, hot and moiſt, temperatly, clenſeth the blood.
*Bugloſſum*, Bugloſſe, is of like temperature, but more dry, maturative.
*Balſamum*, a Gumme of a tree ſo called, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive, attractive, and confortative.
*Butyrum*, Butter, hot in the firſt degree, and more moiſt, maturative.
*Bdellium*, a Gum, hot and moiſt in the firſt degree, mollificative.
*Burſa Paſtoris*, Shepherds Purſe, cold and dry aſtringent.
*Borax*, Boraſe, hot and dry temperatly, conſolidative.
*Bugia*, the Barbery barke, cold and dry, conſolidative.
*Berbena*, Vervaine, hot and dry meanly, conſolidative.
*Betonica*, Betony, hot and dry in the firſt degree, mundificative.

*Bedegar*, Eglantine, cold in the first degree, dry meanly.
*Ballote, vide Prassium fatidum.*
*Batrachium, vide pes Corvi.*
*Barba caprina*, Goats beard, hot and dry absterſive.
*Beta*, Beets, cold and moiſt mundificative.
*Bellis*, Little Dayſies, hot and dry, conſolidative and absterſive.
*Blitum*, a kind of Beet, rare in *England*, cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree.
*Botris*, Oke of Hieruſalem, hot and dry, reſolutive.
*Bulbus ſylveſtris*, wild Onion, dry aſtringent.

## C

*Camomilla*, Camomill, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive, molli ficative.
*Craſſula*, Orpin. *Fuch.* ſaith it is hot and dry in the third degree. *Vigo* and *Guydo*, cold in the third, moiſt in the ſecond, repercuſſive.
*Corallus*, Corall, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, reſtrictive.
*Ceruſa*, Ceruſe, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
*Caulis*, Coleworts, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, maturative, and abſterſive.
*Centaurea*, Centory, hot and dry in the third degree, conſolidative.
*Cera*, Wax, temperate, maturative.
*Crocus*, Saffron, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond, reſolutive and confortative.
*Coſtus*, a root, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
*Cinamomum*, Cinamom, hot and dry in the third degree, confortative.
*Cepa*, Onion, hot in the fourth degree, abſterſive, aperitive.
*Ciperus*, the Cipreſſe root, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
*Chelidonia*, Salendine, hot and dry in the third degree, abſterſive.

*Cuperoſa*,

*Cuperosa*, Coperas, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree, stiptick and corrosive.

*Cupressus*, Cypresse tree, hot in the first, dry in the second, consolidative.

*Cauda equina*, Mares tayles, cold in the first, dry in the second, consolidative.

*Calx viva*, Lime unquenched, hot and dry in the fourth degree, adustiue.

*Curcuma*, the lesse Salendine root, dry, consolidative.

*Cantharides*, Flies, hot and dry in the third degree, adustive, ulcerative.

*Castoreum*, Bever stones, hot and dry in the second degree, comforteth the sinewes.

*Canabis*, Hempseed, hot and dry, maturative.

*Capitellum*, Lee, hot adustive.

*Cinis*, Ashes, hot and dry in the fourth degree, absterstive.

*Cucumer asininus*, wilde Cucumer, hot and dry in the second degree, resolutive.

*Cresones, vide Nasturtium aquaticum.*

*Ciminum*, Comin, hot in the third, and dry in the second degree, carminative.

*Calamentum*, Calament, hot and dry in the third degree, resolutive, attractive.

*Caseus recens*, new Cheese, the new is consolidative, but the old is contrary.

*Cicharea, vide rostrum porcinum.*

*Caltha*, Marigolds, hot and dry, aperitive.

*Candelaria*, Tassill, dry in the second degree absterstive.

*Capillus Veneris*, Maidenhaire, dry without notable heat or cold, astringent.

*Caprifolium*, Woodbind, hot and dry vehement, restringent.

*Cardopatium*, Wolfes thistle, hot and dry in the third degree.

*Cardaus benedictus*, our Ladies thistle, hot and dry, inflative, and moderately peircing.

*Cartamum*, garden Saffron, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, maturative, and digeſtive.

*Carui*, Carawayes, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, abſterſive.

*Caſtrangula*, Water Betonie, drie, mundificative.

*Cataputia*, Spourge, hot in the third degree, moyſt in the ſecond, purgeth groſſe humours.

*Centumnodia*, Knotgraſſe, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third, aſtringent.

*Centumcapita*, Sea hollie, drie, and of a meane temperature.

*Camedris, vide quercula minor.*

*Cherifolium*, Chervell, drie aſtringent.

*Cheiri*, white Violet, hot, aſtringent.

*Cicer nigrum*, Blacke fetches, hot and drie in the firſt degree, flatuous.

*Cicuta*, Hemlocke, cold immoderately, a poyſon to man, and ſtupefactive.

*Cidonium malum*, Quince, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Citruli*, Citrons, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, abſterſive. penetrative.

*Coloquintida*, Hot and drie in the third degree, mundificative.

*Conſolida major*, the great Comfrey, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conglutinative.

*Conſolida minor*, Little Daiſes, hot and drie, reſolutive, conglutinative.

*Coriandrum*, Coriander, cold and drie, ſomewhat aſtringent.

*Cotum, vide Bombax.*

*Creſſo hortenſis, vide Naſturtium hortenſ.*

*Cucumer*, Cucumber, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, mundificative.

*Cucurbita*, Gourds, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, delayeth inflammation.

*Caſſutha*, Doder, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree,

gree, mundificative, reſtringent.

*Ciclamen, vide panis porcinus.*

*Cynogloſſon*, Hounds tongue, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, reſtringent.

*Caſſia fiſtula*, of an equall temperature, and reſolutive.

*Colophonia*, Greek pitch, hot and dry in the third degree, conglutinative.

*Calamus aromaticus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive,

*Cardamomum*, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive.

*Camipitheos*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative, reſolutive.

*Cubebes*, hot and dry, meanly mundificative.

*Capparis*, the root hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond, mundificative, comfortative.

*Caſſia lignea*, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.

*Calcanthum*, a Minerall, conſtringent, aduſtive.

*Camfora*, Camfer, cold and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.

*Cinabrium*, Vermilion, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, ſtiptick.

D

*Digitalis*, Lady finger, hot and dry, mundificative and aperitive.

*Digiti citrini*, Dogs ſtones, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, helpeth the ſinewes.

*Damaſonium*, Waterplantain, hot, mundificative.

*Daphnoeides, vide Laureola.*

*Daucus*, wilde Parſenep, hot and dry, provoketh, urine and *menſtrua.*

*Dragunculus*, Dragons, hot and dry, aſtringent.

*Dulcis radix, vide Liquiritia.*

*Dragagantum*, Gumme Dragagant, hot and dry, conſolidative.

*Dactili*, Dates, hot and moiſt in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

*Diptanum*, Dittany, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, attractive.

*Doronicum*, Doronick roots, hot and dry in the third degree, reſolutive, attractive.

*Diagredium*, hot and dry in the fourth degree, reſolutive, mundificative.

E

*Epatica*, Liverwort, *Gnydo*, cold and moiſt, repercuſſive.

*Enula campana*, Elecampane, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, confortative.

*Ebulus*, Walwort, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

*Euphorbium*, a Gumme, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.

*Æris flos*, Verdegreaſe, hot and dry in the third degree, corroſive and ſtiptick.

*Ermodactilus*, *vide Aſphodeli radices*.

*Ematitis lapis*, A ſtone, which unquenched, is hot in the firſt degree, and dry in the ſecond, conſolidative.

*Elleborus albus*, white Elebor, hot and dry in the third degree, provoketh *menſtrua*, and vomiting.

*Endivia vera*, true Endive, cold and dry, aſtringent.

*Equina mentha*, Horſemint, hot in the third degree, dry in the ſecond, aſtringent.

*Eruca*, Rocket, the ſeed hot and dry, expelling venome and wormes.

*Eſula*, Wolfes milke, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently, mundificative.

*Eviſcum*, *vide Althea*.

*Euphraſia*, Eyebright, hot and dry, it quickneth the ſight and memory.

*Eupatorium adulterinum*, counterfeit Egrimony, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundifieth and looſeth.

*Epichymum*, hot and dry in the third degree, purgeth melancholick humors.

F

*Flammula, vide Pes corvi.*

*Fabaria*, Wilde Mint, hot in the first degree, drie in the beginning of the third, mundificative.

*Fumus terræ*, Fumitorie, cold in the first, drie in the second, mundificative.

*Feniculus*, Fennell, the seed is hot and drie in the second degree, resolutive.

*Frumentum*, Wheat, hot and moyst temperately, maturative, and mundificative.

*Furfur*, Bran, hot and drie in the first degree, resolutive.

*Fabæ*, Beans, cold and drie, resolutive, and mundificative.

*Fex ceræ*, Dregges of the Waxe, hotter then the waxe, and more mollifying.

*Fex olei*, Dregges of oyle, hotter and drier then the oyle.

*Ferrum*, Iron, cold and drie in the second degree, constrictive, and consolidative.

*Ferrugo*, Rust, hot and drie in the second degree, restringent, and consolidative.

*Fœnugræcum*, Fenugreeke, hot and drie in the first degree, maturative, and resolutive.

*Ficus recentes*, greene Figges, hot and moyst, the drie be hot and drie, maturative, and mollificative.

*Fermentum*, Leaven, hot and moyst with mixt operations.

*Fuligo*, Soot, hot and dry, marvellously drying.

*Farina volatilis*, Mylduſt, cold and drie, conglutinative.

*Fraxinus*, Ash-tree, cold and dry in the second degree, repercussive.

*Folia Olivarum*, Olive leaves, cold and drie, stipticke.

*Filex*, Fearne, hot and dry in the second degree, mundificative, and resolutive.

*Faba crassa, vide Crassula.*

*Faseoli, vide Dolichi.*

*Ficaria*, Water Betonie, dry, mundificative.

*Filago, vide Papyrus.*

*Filipendula*, hot and dry in the third degree, diureticke.

*Flos*

*Flos amoris*, Purple violet flower, hot and drie, aperitive.
*Feniculus porcinus*, Hogs fennell, hot in the ſecond, drie in the third degree, mundificative, incarnative, and cicatriſative.
*Fortis herba*. Drie, aſtringent.
*Fuga Demonum*, Saint Iohn's herbe, hot and drie, mundificative, and aperitive.
*Fungus*, Funges, cold and moyſt in the third degree, conſtringent.
*Fel*, Gall, hot and drie, more or leſſe according to the creature, mundificative, and abſterſive.

## G

*Galla*, Galls, the greene are cold in the ſecond degree, and drie in the third ſtipticke.
*Glandes*, Acorns, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.
*Gratia Dei*, Pinkeneedle, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, mundificative, and conſolidative.
*Gariofili*, Cloves, hot and drie in the third degree, confortative.
*Gluten*, Glew, hot and dry in the firſt degree, conglutinative.
*Gentiana*, Gentian, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive.
*Gallithricum, vide ſperagus*.
*Gummi Arabica*, Cold, with a certaine drineſſe, and gleweneſſe.
*Granum Tinctorum*, Madder, drie, conſolidative, and incarnative.
*Gipſum Lyme, vide Calx viva*,
*Galbanum*, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree, attractive.
*Geniſta*, Broome, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, diuretticke.
*Guadum*, Wood, drie, aſtringent.
*Galanga*, Galingall, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, confortative.

*Hioſ-*

H

*Hioſciamus*, Henbane, cold in the third degree, ſtupefactive.
*Herba divi Iohannis, vide Fuga demonum.*
*Herba Stelle, vide Pes corui.*
*Hermodactilus, vide Ermodactilus.*
*Hiſpanach*, Spinage, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, mollificative.
*Hordeum*, Barley, cold and drie in the firſt degree, mundificative.
*Humulus*, Hops, hot and drie, aperitive, and mundificative.
*Hipericon, vide fuga Demonum.*
*Hiſſopus*, Hiſſope, hot and drie in the third degree, mundificative, and aperitive.
*Harmel*, Some call it wilde Rue, hot and drie in the third degree, it cutteth and mundifieth groſſe humors.

I

*Iatis, vide Dragagantum.*
*Ipoſiſtis*, Toad-ſtools juyce, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke.
*Iſſopus, vide Hiſſopus.*
*Iarus, vide Aron.*
*Iuniperus*, Iuniper, hot and drie, conſolidative.
*Ipericon, vide fuga Demonum.*
*Ireos*, Flower deluce root, hot and drie in the third degree, reſolveth, mundifieth, and incarnateth.
*Iacobi flos*, hot and drie aſtringent.
*Indicum, vide Gnadum.*
*Iovis barba, vide Semperviva.*
*Iringus, vide Centumcapita.*
*Iva muſcata*, Ground pine, hot in the ſecond, drie in the third degree aſtringent.
*Iuſquiamus, vide Hioſciamus.*
*Injubes*, A fruit ſo called, hot and drie in the firſt degree, reſolutive.

*Keirim,*

K

*Keirim*, White Violet, hot, mundificative.
*Kerna*, *vide Catapucia.*
*Karaba*, Amber, hot in the third, drie meanly, astringent, confortative.

L

*Lithargyrus*, Letharge, drie, regenerative, and consolidative.
*Lupini*, Lupines, hot in the first, drie in the second degree, mundificative.
*Lilium*, Lillies, the root hot and moyst in the second degree, maturative.
*Lini semen*, Linseed, hot and drie, maturative.
*Lac*, Milke, temperate, whose mitigative is water, consolidative.
*Lapathum*, Docke, cold and drie in the second degree, absterstive.
*Liquiritia*, Licoras, temperate, with a certaine humidity, maturative.
*Licium*, Temperate and moyst in the second degree, mitigative.
*Labdanum*, Hot and moist in the first degree, mollificative
*Lentes*, Lintels, temperate and stipticke.
*Lingua canis*, *vide Cynoglosson.*
*Lixivium*, Lee, hot and drie in the third degree, absterstive.
*Lactuca*, Lettuse, cold and drie in the third degree, loseth and cooleth.
*Lactucella*, Sowthistle, being greene it is cold, but dryed, hath some heat and astriction.
*Lappa inversa*, clot burre, hot and drie, seperateth and mundificth.
*Lappa major*, The great burre, drie, digestive, and astringent
*Larga*, The larch-tree, astringent.
*Laureola*, Ribwort, hot and drie, aperitive.

*Linaria*,

*Linaria*, Toad ſtaxe, hot and dry, aperitive, mundificative.
*Lingua bovis, vide Bugloſſum.*
*Lingua cervina*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
*Luparia, vide Aconitum.*
*Lapis ſpongiæ*, Sponge ſtones, dry, conglutinative.
*Lignum aloes*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, comforteth the braine.
*Laurus*, Laurell, or Baie, hot and dry in the third degree, abſterſive, and mundificative.
*Lapis ſmaragdus*, the Smaragde ſtone, cold and dry, driveth away venome.
*Lapis Adamas*, cold and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
*Lapis hematitis, vide Ematitis lapis.*
*Lapis lazulus*, Azure, cold and moiſt, purgeth melancholy.
*Limon*, the Lemon fruit, cold and dry, confortative.

## M.

*Margarita*, Pearle, cold and drie, confortative.
*Merda ferri*, Iron droſſe, cold and dry, conſolidative
*Malva*, Mallows, cold and moyſt, mitigative.
*Malmaviſcus, vide Althea.*
*Mandragora*, Mandrage, cold and dry in the third degree, ſtupefactive.
*Marubium*, Horehound, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitive.
*Maſtix*, Maſticke, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mollificative.
*Melilotum*, Melilot, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
*Medulla*, Marrey, hot and moyſt, mollificative.
*Mel*, Hony, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative.
*Mirrha*, Mirrhe, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, incarnative.
*Memitha*, The leſſe Salendine, dry in the firſt degree, reſtrictive.

*Meſpila*,

*Meſpila*, Medlars, conſtrictive.

*Mummia*, Mummie, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conſtrictive.

*Minium*, Red lead, cold and drie, cacatrizative.

*Majorana*, Majoram, hot and dry in the third degree, digeſteth.

*Mater ſylve, vide Caprifolium.*

*Matricaria*, Mugwort, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.

*Malavinzana*, Mad apples, cold and moyſt, ſtupefactive.

*Meliſſa*, Balme, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree, abſterſive, conglutinative.

*Mentha*, Mint, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Mercurialis*, the true Mercurie, hot and drie in the firſt degree, ſolutive.

*Millium*, Millet, cold in the firſt, drie in the third degree, aperitive.

*Millefolium*, Yarrow, dry, aſtringent.

*Millemorbia, vide Ficaria.*

*Mora vaticana*, Bramble, hot and drie, aſtringent.

*Morella*, Leſſe nightſhade, or *Alkakengi*, cold in the ſecond degree, and meane betweene moyſt and drie, aſtringent.

*Morſus Diaboli*, Divels bit, hot and drie, diſſolveth and ripeneth.

*Morſus Gallina*, Mouſeare, cold and moyſt, mundificative.

*Morus*, Mulberie, cold and moyſt, abſterſive.

*Malum Granatum*, Pomegranates, the ſower be cold and drie, the ſweet cold and moyſt, comforting the ſtomacke.

*Malum medicum*, Orenge, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, the rinde is hot and drie, and comforteth the ſtomacke.

*Macis*, Mace, drie in the third degree, without manifeſt heat, aſtringent.

*Manna*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſtringent, ſaith

ſaith *Paulus Egineta.*

*Mirobolani*, Mirobolanes, cold in the firſt degree, drie in the ſecond, ſtiptickes.

*Mala cidonea, vide Cidon. Malum.*

*Marathrum, vide Fœniculum.*

*Marcaſita*, hot and dry, conſolidative, and aſtringent.

*Malecoria*, the rindes of Pomegranates, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third, reſtrictive.

N

*Nenuphar*, Water Lilies, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, delaying inflammations.

*Nuces avellanæ*, Small nuts, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

*Nux Indica*, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree, confortative.

*Nuces cupreſſi*, Cipreſſe nuts, hot and drie, aſtringent.

*Nux vomica*, the vomiting nut, hot and dry, provoking ſtrong vomite.

*Nux muſcata*, Nutmegs, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, confortative.

*Nepita, vide Calamentum.*

*Nux juglans*, Wal-nuts, the withered are hot in the third degree, and drie in the beginning of the ſecond, but the greene are not ſo hot and dry, they loſe the belly.

*Naſturtium ſativum*, Garden Creſſes, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.

*Naſturtium aquaticum*, Water Creſſes, hot and dry in the third degree, aperitive.

*Naſturtium tectorum*, Wilde Muſtard-ſeed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, aperitive.

*Nil, vide Guadum.*

*Nigella Romana*, A ſeed ſo called, hot and drie in the third degree, cleanſeth the skinne.

*Nitrum*, Salt-peter, ſubtillative and mundificative.

*Opium*,

O

*Opium*, the juyce of black Poppy dried, cold and dry in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive, and mortificative.

*Ordeum*, Barley, cold and dry in the firſt degree, maturative and abſterſive.

*Oleum Olivarum*, Oile Olive, temperate, and according to the qualities of Simples altered.

*Oleum, muſcelinum*, hot, mollificative.

*Orobus*, Fitches, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive and abſterſive.

*Ova*, Egges, temperate, the white cold, the yolk hot, mitigative.

*Opopanax*, a Gumme, hot and dry in the third degree, remollitive.

*Occularia, vide Euphraſia.*

*Oculus Bovis*, Oxe eye, hot and dry, reſolutive.

*Oleander*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

*Ophthalmia, vide Euphraſia.*

*Origanum*, Peniroyall, hot and dry in the third degree.

*Os mundi*, a Fetch, hot and dry, aſtringent.

*Oriza*, Rice, hot and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.

*Ocimum, Gariofilatum*, Baſill, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative and confortative.

*Olibanum*, a Gumme, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, conſolidative.

*Oſſa combuſta*, Burnt bones, dry, aſtringent.

P

*Plantago*, Plantaine, cold and dry, repercuſſive and conſolidative.

*Portulaca*, Purſlaine, cold in the third, moiſt in the ſecond, mitigative.

*Populus*, the Poplar tree, cold and dry, repercuſſive.

*Pſillium*, Fleawort, the ſeed is cold in the ſecond degree, and moiſt in the firſt.

*Pſidia*,

*Pſidia, vide Malecoria.*

*Polium*, Wilde time, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, reſolutive.

*Parietaria*, Pellitorie, hot and drie in the third degree, reſolutive.

*Piper*, Pepper, hot and dry in the fourth degree, attractive, mundificative.

*Petroleum*, a ſtone of a rocke, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

*Pix*, Common pitch, hot and drie in the third degree, maturative, abſterſive.

*Pinguedo*, Fat, hot and moyſt, maturative, mollificative.

*Palma*, The Date-tree, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Pentaphilon, vide quinque folium.*

*Pimpenella*, Pimpernell, hot and dry, conſolidative.

*Porrum*, Leekes, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

*Pinus*, the Pine-tree, the kernels of the which be hot and moyſt, but the barke is cold and drie, with much ſtipticitie.

*Plumbum*, Lead, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, reſolutive.

*Peonia*, Pionie, hot and dry, aſtringent.

*Pagana lingua*, great Laurell, hot and dry, aperitive.

*Palma Chriſti*, Spurge, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

*Panis cuculus*, Cocowes meat, cold and dry, conglutinative.

*Panis porcinus*, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative.

*Papaver ſativum*, Garden Poppie, cold in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive.

*Paſtinaca*, Parſnep, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree, aperitive.

*Paſtoris burſa, vide Burſa paſtoris.*

*Perforata, vide Fuga demonum.*

*Perſica*, Peaches, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Perninca, vide Laureola.*

*Pes anſerinus*, Gooſe-foot, cold in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Pes Columbinus*, Doves-foot, dry, aſtringent.

*Pes Corvi*, Crow-foot, hot and dry, vehement ulcerative.

*Pes Leonis*, Lions-foot, dry, aſtringent.

*Pes Vituli, vide Aron.*

*Petroſelinum*, Parſley, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitiue.

*Piloſella, vide Auricula muris.*

*Podagralini, vide Caſſutha.*

*Polipodium*, Oke fearne, hot and dry in the third degree, mundificative, attractiue.

*Pollitricon, vide Capillus veneris.*

*Potentilla*, Wilde tanſey, hot and dry in the third degree, aſtringent.

*Praſſium*, Horehound, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, aperitive.

*Praſſium fœtidum*, the ſtinking black Horehound, hot and dry in the third degree.

*Primula veris*, Primroſe, hot and dry, conglutinative.

*Prunella*, Burnet, hot and dry, conglutinative.

*Prunus*, Damacens, cold and dry, meanly aſtringent.

*Pſeudomelanthion*, Cockle, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

*Pulegium, vide Origanum.*

*Pirethrum ſylveſtre*, Wilde Pellitorie, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, mundificative.

*Paperus*, Paper, cold and dry, aſtringent.

*Panis*, Bread, hot and dry in the firſt degree, reſolutive, attractive.

*Paſſula*, Raiſins, hot and moyſt, reſolutive.

*Penidia*, Penits, hot and moyſt in the firſt degree, conglutinative.

*Panicum*,

*Panicum*, A graine like grommell, cold in the first, dry in the beginning of the second, astringent.

*Pira*, Peares, the ripe are cold and moyst in the first degree, the sower or greene, are cold and dry in the second degree, and the halfe ripe, are cold and dry in the first degree.

*Pruna*, Prunes, cold and moyst in the second degree, looseth the belly.

## Q

*Quercus*, the Oke, hot and dry, astringent.

*Quinq; folium*, Five leaved grasse, dry, astringent.

*Quercula minor*, Germander, hot and dry in the third degree, resolutive, aperitive.

## R

*Rosa flos*, Rose flower, cold in the first, dry in the second, lightly binding, this is the white, the red is more astringent, and lesse cold, the damaske is partaker of both in lighter substance.

*Rubus arbustus*, Bramble, cold and dry, stipticke, and consolidative.

*Rubea tinctorum, vide granum tinctorum.*

*Raphanus*, Radish, hot and drie, incisive, absterstive.

*Rapa*, Rapes, hot in the second, moyst in the first degree, maturative.

*Realgar*, Roseager, hot, mortificative.

*Rapiastrum*, Charlocke, hot and drie, resolutive, mundificative.

*Remora aratri, vide Amonis.*

*Rhabarbarum monachorum*, Monkes Rubarbe, cold and drie in the second degree, astringent.

*Ribes*, small raisins, hot and dry in the second degree, astringent.

*Rosmarinus*, Rosemary, hot and drie, absterstive, resolutive.

*Rosemarinus aculeatus*, Gorse, dry, astringent.

*Rostrum Ciconia*, Pinkenedle, dry, astringent.

*Rostrum porcinum*, Suckerie, cold and dry, astringent.

*Ruta*, Rew, hot and drie in the third degree, ulcerative, aperitive, digeſtive.

*Reſina*, Roſin, hot and dry, mundificative.

S

*Solatrum*, great nightſhade, cold and dry in the fourth degree, ſtupefactive.

*Salix*, Willows, cold and dry in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke meanly.

*Siligo*, Rye, cold and drie, abſterſive.

*Sumach*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, ſtipticke.

*Semperviva*, Houſeleeke, cold in the third, dry in the firſt, repercuſſive.

*Spica nardi*, Spikenard, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond, confortative.

*Sal*, Salt, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.

*Sulphur*, Brimſtone, hot and dry in the third degree, attractive.

*Squinantum*, Squinant, hot and dry, ſtipticke.

*Salvia*, Sage, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, ſtipticke.

*Sandalus*, Saunders, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.

*Spodium*, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third degree, conſolidative.

*Scroffularia*, the leſſe Salendine, dry, reſolutive.

*Serapinum*, a Gumme, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, mollificative.

*Squilla*, Sea onyon, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, attractive.

*Stercus*, Dung, hot and dry, according to the temperature of the creature.

*Sepiam*, Sewet, hot and temperate, according to the temperature of the creature.

*Sarcocolla*, Sarcocoll, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, incarnative.

*Sanguis draconis*, drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative, conſtringent.

*Sangnis*

*Sanguis animalium*, Creatures bloud, this hath temperature according to the nature of the creature.
*Scoria*, Filings, dry, and much conſolidative.
*Sapo*, Sope, hot, aduſtive. *Guydo.*
*Spongia maris*, Sponges, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, conſumptive, and deſiccative.
*Spuma maris*, Fome of the ſea, hot in the firſt, drie in the third degree, abſterſive.
*Sinapis*, Muſtard-ſeed, hot and drie in the fourth degree, attractive.
*Staphiſagria*, Staves acre, hot and drie in the third degree, attractive.
*Scabioſa*, Scabious, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, regenerative.
*Stirax calamit.* A gumme, hot and drie, mollificative.
*Simiſſonis*, Bleſſed thiſtle, cold, and maturative.
*Sambucus*, Eldar, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, reſolutive.
*Sacerdotis virile, vide Aron.*
*Salicaria*, Lowſtrif, dry, aſtringent.
*Sanamunda*, Bennet, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, conſolidative and aſtringent.
*Sanctiſpiritus radix, vide Angelica.*
*Sanguiſorba*, A kinde of Pimpernell, drie, aſtringent.
*Sanicula*, Sanicle, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.
*Sardiana glans*, Cheſtnuts, hot and drie in the firſt degree, aſtringent.
*Satureia*, Saverie, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive, aperitive.
*Sabina*, Savin, hot and drie in the third degree, diſſolveth and openeth.
*Saxifraga*, Saxifrage, hot and dry, aſtringent.
*Scariola, vide Endivia.*
*Scelerata, vide Pes corvi.*
*Scolopendria*, Harts tongue, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, aſtringent.

*Sena*, Sence, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, abſterſive, and aperitive.

*Serratula, vide Querenla minor.*

*Serpentaria, vide Aron.*

*Serpillum, vide Satureia.*

*Serpillum Romanum*, Time, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, diſſolving and ſeparating.

*Servilla, vide Paſtinaca.*

*Seruzum, ibidem.*

*Sigillum Salamonis*, Salamons ſeale, of a meane temperature, aſtringent.

*Siler montanum*, Siler mountain, hot and dry in the ſecond degree, aperitive.

*Simionis herba, vide Althea.*

*Sorbes*, the Sorbe-tree, cold and drie, aſtringent.

*Sorgi*, an Italian graine, which is cold and dry, aſtringent.

*Sparagus*, Sperage, abſterſive, without manifeſt heat or cold.

*Spatula fœtida*, A flagge bearing cods with red beries, hot and drie, abſterſive.

*Stella herba, vide Pes corvi.*

*Sebeſten*, a fruit, temperate of complexion and lenitive.

*Salarmoniacum*, Salt armoniack, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.

*Sal gemmæ*, another kinde of Salt, hot and drie, abſterſive, mundificative.

*Siſeleos*, a ſeed, hot and drie in the end of the ſecond degree, provoketh urine.

*Scamonia, vide Diagredium.*

T

*THimus, vide Serpillum Romanum.*

*Thus*, Frankincenſe, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree, incarnative, conſolidative.

*Terebinthina*, Terebintine, hot and drie, conſolidative.

*Thucia, lapis*, A ſtone or minerall, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree, quickeneth the eye-ſight.

*Tartarum*, Wine lees, hot and drie in the third degree, abſterſive.

*Tana-*

*Tanacetum*, Tanſey, hot and drie, conſolidative.
*Tapſus barbatus*, Mollen, drie, abſterſive.
*Turmentilla*, Turmentill, hot and drie, abſterſive.
*Tamarix*, Brier, drie, aſtringent.
*Taraxacon, vide Roſtrum porcinum.*
*Teſticulus canis*, Dogges ſtones, hot and moyſt, reſolutive.
*Tilia* A kinde of Birch, hot and dry, aſtringent.
*Tinctorius flos, vide granum tinctorum.*
*Trifolium*, Three leaved graſſe, hot and drie in the third degree, aperitive, abſterſive.
*Trinitatis herba*, Iupiters flower, hot and dry, abſterſive, and conglutinative.
*Triticum*, Wheat, hot in the firſt degree, without manifeſt drineſſe or moiſture, attractive, and digeſtive.
*Turcium frumentum*, Turkiſh corne, hot and dry meanly, abſterſive.
*Tela aranea*, Copweb, cold and drie, aſtringent, and conſolidative.
*Tamarindi*, Tamarindes, cold and dry in the third degree, mundifieth and ſeparateth.
*Titimalus*, a kinde of Spourge, hot and dry in the fourth degree, abſterſive.
*Terra ſigillata*, hot and drie, aſtringent.
*Tubera*, round puffes like Muſhromes, they engender groſſe humors.
*Turbita*, Turbith, hot and drie in the third degree, mundifieth and looſeth the belly.

## V

*Vinum*, Wine, hot and drie, or moyſt, even according to the age thereof, maturative, and conſolidative.
*Vva paſſa, vide paſſula.*
*Viola*, Violet, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree, ripeneth hot impoſtumes, and cooleth inflammations.
*Vmbelicus veneris*, Penigraſſe, cold and moiſt in the ſecond degree, delayeth inflammations.
*Vervena, vide Berbena.*

## X

*Vrtica*, Nettle, hot and drie, mordificative.
*Virga paſtoris*, Wilde taſill, cold in the third degree, drie temperate, conſolidative, and aſtringent.
*Vrina*, Vrine, hot and drie, abſterſive, aduſtive.
*Vernix*, Verniſh, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, incarnative, abſterſive.
*Vermes terreſtres*, Earth-wormes, conglutinative, and comforting the ſinews.
*Vſnea quercina*, The white moſſe of the Oke, hot and dry, confortative.
*Verdetum, vide æris flos.*
*Vitrium*, Glaſſe, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree, abſterſive.
*Vitriolum*, Vitrioll, hot and drie in the third degree, ſtiptieke, and corroſive.
*Vzifur, vide Cinabrium.*
*Valeriana*, Valerian, hot and drie in the ſecond degree, aperitive, abſterſive.
*Veronica*, Speedwell, hot and dry, conſolidative, conſtringent.
*Vinca pervinca*, Perwinke, dry, aſtringent.
*Viſcum* Miſcledine, hot, attractive, reſolutive.
*Vitealis*, Withwinde, hot and drie, digeſtive.
*Viticella, vide Brionia.*
*Vngula caballina*, Horſehoofe, cold and moyſt, mundificative.
*Volubilis major, Vide Caprefolium.*
*Vrinaria herba*, Toadſtax, aperitive, mundificative.
*Vva Lupina*, A kinde of nightſhade, cold and drie in the ſecond degree, repercuſſive.
*Vva vulpina, vide Aconitum.*
*Vvularia*, great Laurell, hot and drie, aperitive.

## X

*Xilobalſamum*, the wood of the tree Balſam, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Xilo aloes, vide Lignum aloes.*
*Xilon, vide Bombax.*

Z

*Zinziber caninum*, Indie Pepper, hot and dry vehemently, attractive and abſterſive.

*Zea*, a kinde of Wheat, hot and dry, meanly abſterſive, and conſolidative.

*Zedoaria*, a root, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree, conforteth, and mundifieth, and ſcattereth humours.

*Zaccharum*, Sugar, hot and moiſt, meanly conſolidative.

*Zinziber*, Ginger, being green, it is hot in the third degree, and moiſt in the firſt, but being dried, it is dry in the firſt degree, it heateth the ſtomach, and ſcattereth moiſt humours.

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## *Simples hot and dry.*

NOW that I have fulfilled my promiſe, and ſo briefly handled this ſhort Appendix of Simples, I purpoſe next to tell the only temperatures of the medicines afore named, every kinde by themſelves, (for the Reader his more eaſie finding of them) that is to ſay, which bee hot and moiſt, cold and dry, cold and moiſt, &c. and firſt theſe which be hot and dry, as followeth in alphabet manner. *viz.*

A

*Abſinthium*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.

*Apium*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.

*Agrimonia*,

*Agrimonia*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Abrotanum*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
*Ariſtolochia*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Allium*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Aloes*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
*Amiſum*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Anetum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Aſphodeli radices*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Anacardus*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Arſenicum*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
*Auripigmentum*, of like temperature.
*Alumen*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Ammoniacum*, hot in the third, dry in the firſt.
*Aſſa fetida*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Aſphaltum*, hot and dry.
*Acanthus*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Atramentum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Acorus*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Ajuga*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
*Amaracum*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Amarantus*, hot and dry.
*Ameos*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Anagallis*, hot and dry.
*Anagallis aquatica*, of like temperature.
*Androſemon*, hot and dry.
*Anetum vaccinum*, hot and dry.
*Angelica*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Ammonis*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Anthemis*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Apium agreſte*, hot and dry vehemently.
*Artemiſia*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Aron*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Aſarum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Aſperagus*, hot and dry.
*Apios*, hot and dry.
*Agaricus*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Ambra*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

B

*Brionia*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Balſamus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Borax*, hot and dry.
*Ballote*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Batrachium*, hot and dry.
*Barba caprina*, hot and dry.
*Bellis*, hot and dry.
*Botris*, hot and dry.
*Betonica*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Baſilicon*, hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond.
*Blatte Biſantia*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Been*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Bombax*, hot and dry.

C

*Caſtoreum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree,
*Caſſia lignea*, hot and dry.
*Capparis*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
*Craſſula*, hot and dry in the third degree, *Fuchſius*.
*Caulis*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Centaurea*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Coſtus*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Cinamomum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Ciperus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Chelidonia*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Cuperoſa*, hot and dry in the beginning of the fourth degree.
*Cypreſſus*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Calx viva*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Cantarides*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Canabis*, hot and dry.
*Cinis*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Cucumer aſininus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Creſones*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Ciminum*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.

*Caltha*,

*Caltha*, hot and dry.
*Caprefolium*, hot and dry.
*Cubebes*, hot and dry.
*Camepitheos*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Cardopatium*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Cardus benedictus*, hot and dry.
*Cartamus*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt.
*Carui*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Camedrie*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Cheiri*, hot and dry.
*Cicer*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Coloquintida*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Conſolida major*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Conſolida minor*, hot and dry.
*Caſſutha*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Ciclamen*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Crocus*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
*Colophonia*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Calamus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Cardamomum*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.

## D

*Digitalis*, hot and dry.
*Digiti citrini*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Diptanum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Daphnoeides*, hot and dry.
*Dancus*, hot and dry.
*Dragunculus*, hot and dry.
*Dragagantum*, hot and dry.
*Doronicum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Diagredium*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.

## E

*Enula campana*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Ebulus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Euphorbium*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Æris flos* hot and dry in the third degree.

*Ermodactili*,

*Ermodactili*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Elleborus albus*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Equina mentha*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond.
*Eruca*, hot and dry.
*Eſula*, hot in the fourth degree, dry vehemently.
*Eviſcum*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Euphraſia*, hot and dry.
*Eupatorium*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Epithimum*, hot and dry in the third degree.

F

*Flammula*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Fabaria*, hot in the firſt, dry in the beginning of the third degree.
*Feniculus*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Furfur*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Ferrugo*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Fenugræcum*, hot and dry, in the firſt degree.
*Fuligo*, hot and dry.
*Filix*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Faba craſſa*, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree.
*Filipendula*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Feniculus porcinus*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the third.
*Fuga Dæmonum*, hot and drie.
*Fel*, hot and dry, according to the nature of the creature.

G

*Gratia Dei*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Gariofili*, hot and dry, in the third degree.
*Gluten*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Gentiana*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Gallitricum*, hot and dry.
*Gipſum*, hot and dry.
*Galbanum*, hot in the third degree, dry in the ſecond.
*Geneſta*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Galanga*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

H

*Hvmulus*, hot and dry.
*Hipericon*, hot and dry.
*Hissopus*, hot and dry in the third degree.

I

*Vniperus*, hot and dry.
*Iarus*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Ireos*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Iacobi flos*, hot and dry.
*Iva muscata*, hot in the second, dry in the third degre.
*Jujube*, hot and dry in the first degree.

K

*Araba*, hot and dry in the third degree.

L

*Vpini*, hot in the first, dry in the second degree.
*Lini semen*, hot and dry.
*Lixivium*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Lappa inversa*, hot and dry.
*Laureola*, hot and dry.
*Linaria*, hot and dry.
*Lingua cervina*, hot in the first, dry in the second.
*Lignum Aloes*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Laurus*, hot and dry in the third degree.

M

*Marubium*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
*Mastix*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Melilotum*, hot and dry in the first degree.
*Mel*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Mirrha*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Mummia*, hot and dry in the second degree.
*Majorana*, hot and dry in the third degree.

*Matersilva*,

*Materſilva*, hot and dry.
*Matricaria*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Meliſſa*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
*Mentha*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Mercurialis*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Millium*, hot and dry.
*Mora vaticana*, hot and dry.
*Morſus diaboli*, hot and dry.
*Mali medici cortex*, hot and dry.
*Marcaſita*, hot and dry.
*Manna*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

## N

*NVx juglans*, hot in the third, dry in the beginning of the ſecond degree.
*Nuces avellanæ*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Nuces cipreſſi*, hot and dry.
*Nux Muſcata*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Nux vomica*, hot and dry.
*Nigella*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Naſturtium tectorum*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Naſturtium aquaticum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Naſturtium ſativum*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Orobus*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Opopanax*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Ocularia*, hot and dry.
*Oculus bovis*, hot and dry.
*Oleander*, hot in the third, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Origanum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Os mundi*, hot and dry.
*Oriza*, hot and dry in the firſt degree.
*Ocimum gariofilatum*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Olibanum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.

P

*Polium*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
*Parietaria*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Piper*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Petroleum*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Pix*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Pimpinella*, hot and dry.
*Porrum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Paonia*, hot and dry.
*Pagana lingua*, hot and dry.
*Palma Christi*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Panis porcinus*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Pastinaca*, hot in the second, dry in the first.
*Perforata*, hot and dry.
*Perninea*, hot and dry.
*Pes vituli*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Petroselinum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Pilosella*, hot and dry.
*Podagralini*, hot in the first, dry in the second.
*Polipodium*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Potentilla*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Prassium*, hot in the second, dry in the third degree.
*Prassium fatidum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Primula veris*, hot and dry.
*Prunella*, hot and dry.
*Pseudomelanthion*, hot and dry.
*Pulegium*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Pirethum sylv.* hot and dry in the second degree.
*Panis*, hot and dry in the first degree.

Q

*Quercus*, hot and dry.
*Quercula minor*, hot and dry in the third degree.

R

*Rubea tinctorum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Raphanus*, hot and dry.

*Rapiastrum*,

*Rapiaſtrum*, hot and dry.
*Roſemarinus*, hot and drie.
*Ruta*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Reſina*, hot and dry.

S

*Spica nardi*, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond.
*Sal*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Sulphur*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Squinantum*, hot and drie.
*Salvia*, hot and drie.
*Serapinum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree,
*Squilla*, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Stercus*, hot and drie.
*Sarcocolla*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
*Sapo*, hot and drie.
*Spongia maris*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Spuma maris*, hot in the firſt, drie in the third.
*Sinapis*, hot and drie in the fourth degree.
*Staphiſagria*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Scabioſa*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Sambucus*, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree.
*Sacerdotis virile*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Sana munda*, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Sanicula*, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Sardiana glans*, hot and drie in the firſt degree.
*Satureia*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Sabina*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Scelerata*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Scolopendria*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Sena*, hot in the ſecond, dry in the firſt degree.
*Serpillum Romanum*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Siler montanum*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Spatula fœtida*, hot and drie.
*Sticados*, hot in the firſt, drie in the ſecond degree.
*Seſeleos*, hot and dry in the end of the ſecond degree.
*Sal Armoniacum*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Sal gemma*, hot and dry.

T

*Thus*, hot in the ſecond, drie in the firſt degree.
*Terra ſigillata*, hot and drie.
*Tithimalus*, hot and dry in the fourth degree.
*Tanacetum*, hot and dry.
*Tartarum*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Tillia*, hot and dry.
*Turmentilla*, hot and dry.
*Turbita*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Trifolium*, hot and dry in the third degree.
*Trinitatis herba*, hot and drie.
*Turtium frumentum*, hot and dry.
*Terebintina*, hot and dry.

V

*Vinum*, hot and drie.
*Verbena*, hot and dry.
*Vrtica*, hot and drie.
*Vrina*, hot and drie.
*Vernix*, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Vſnea quercina*, hot and drie.
*Verdetum*, hot and drie.
*Vitrium*, hot in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Vitriolum*, hot and drie in the third degree.
*Vzufur*, hot and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Valeriana*, hot and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Veronica*, hot and dry.
*Vitealis*, hot and drie.
*Viteella*, hot and drie.
*Volubilis major*, hot and drie.
*Vulnaria*, hot and drie.

X

*Xilobalſamum*, hot and drie.

Z

*Zinziber carinum*, hot and drie vehemently.
*Zea*, hot and drie.
*Zedoaria*, hot in the third, drie in the ſecond degree.

Simple

# Simple Medicines hot and moyst.

*Axungia*, hot and moyst in the first degree.
*Apium hortense*, hot in the second, and moyst in the third degree.
*Amigdala*, hot and moyst in the first degree.

*Aucia*, hot and moyst in the first degree.
*Borago*, hot and moyst.
*Buglossum*, hot and moyst.
*Bdellium*, hot and moyst in the first degree.

*Cataputia*, hot in the third, moyst in the second degree.
*Coti fructus*, hot and moyst.

*Dolichi*, hot and moyst in the first degree.
*Dulcis radix*, hot and moyst.
*Dactili*, hot and moyst in the second degree.

*Ficus recentes*, hot and moyst.
*Frumentum*, hot and moyst.

*Illij radices*, hot and moyst in the second degree.
*Labdanum*, hot and moyst in the first degree.
*Lingua canis*, hot and moyst in the first degree.
*Lingua bovis*, hot and moyst in the first degree.

*Malvaviscus*, hot and moyst in the second degree.
*Medulla*, hot and moyst.

*Pinguedo*, hot and moyst.
*Pini nucleus*, hot and moyst.
*Fassula*, hot and moyst.
*Penidia*, hot and moyst in the first degree.

R *Apa*, hot in the ſecond, moyſt in the firſt.
T *Eſticulus canis*, hot and moyſt.

V *Va paſſa*, hot and moyſt.
Z *Aecharum*, hot and moyſt.
*Zinziber*, hot in the third, moyſt in the firſt degree.

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## Simples that be cold and drie in *Alphabet manner as followeth.*

A *Cetum*, cold in the firſt, dry in the third degree.
*Agreſta nota*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third deg.
*Acaſia*, cold and dry in the third degree.
*Acedula*, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Anthera*, cold and drie in the firſt degree.
*Acuſmuſcate*, cold and drie.
*Amilum*, cold and drie in the firſt degree.
*Argilla*, cold in the firſt, drie in the ſecond.
*Antimonium*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Aizoon*, cold in the third degree, dry meanly.
*Ambuheia*, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Arnogloſſon*, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Argentum & ſcoria*, cold and dry.

B *Alauſtia*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Berberi*, cold and drie in the third degree.
*Bolus armenus*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Burſa paſtoris*, cold and drie.
*Bugia*, cold and drie.
*Bedegar*, cold in the firſt, dry meanly.

C *Orallus*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
*Ceruſa*, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Canda equina*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.

*Centum-*

*Centumnodia*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third.
*Cidoneum malum*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond.
*Coriandrum*, cold and dry.
*Cynogloſſum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Camfora*, cold and dry in the third degree.

E *Patica (Vigo)* cold and dry in the firſt degree.
*Endivia*, cold and dry.

F *ummus terra*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Faba*, cold and dry.
*Ferrum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Farina volatilis*, cold and dry.
*Fraxinus*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Folia Olivarum*, cold and drie.

G *Alla*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
*Glandes*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Gummi Arab.* cold, and ſomewhat dry.

H *Ordeum*, cold and dry in the firſt degree.

I *Pociſtis*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

*Iovis barba*, cold in the third, dry in the firſt degree.

L *Imon*, cold and dry.
*Lactis aqua*, cold and dry.
*Lapathum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Lactuca*, cold and dry in the third degree.
*Lapis ſmaragdi*, cold and dry.
*Lapis Adamas*, cold and dry in the fourth degree.
*Lapis hematitis*, cold and dry.

M *Argarita*, cold and dry.
*Merda ferri*, cold and dry.
*Mandragora*, cold and dry in the third degree.
*Minium*, cold and dry.

*Millium*, cold in the firſt, dry in the third degree.
*Malum Granatum*, the ſowre is cold and dry.
*Mirobalani*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Mala citonea*, cold and dry in the firſt degree.

O*Pium*, cold and dry in the fourth degree.

P*Lantago*, cold and drie.
*Populus*, cold and drie.
P*ſidia*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
P*alma*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*ini cortex*, cold and drie.
P*lumbum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*anis cuculus*, cold and drie.
P*runus*, cold and dry.
P*anicum*, cold in the firſt, dry in the beginning of the ſecond.
P*irꝛ virida*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
P*irꝛ ſeminaturꝛ*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

R*Vbus arbuſtus*, cold and drie.
*Rhabarb. monach.* cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Ribes*, cold and drie in the ſecond degree.
*Roſtrum porcinum*, cold and dry.

S*Olatrum*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Salix*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Siligo*, cold and drie.
*Sumach*, cold in the ſecond, drie in the third degree.
*Sandalus*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.
*Spodium*, cold in the ſecond, dry in the third degree.
*Stirax*, cold in the firſt, drie meanly.
*Sorgi*, cold and dry.
*Sorbus*, cold and drie.

T*Hucia*, cold in the firſt, dry in the ſecond degree.
*Tamarindi*, cold and dry in the third degree.
*Tela aranea*, cold and drie.
*Vva lupina*, cold and dry in the ſecond degree.

# Simples cold and moyſt enſue, viz.

A *Qua*, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.
*Atriplex*, cold and moyſt temperately.
*Argentum vivum*, cold and moyſt.
*Anguinum*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
*Auricula muris*, cold and moyſt.

B *Beta*, cold and moyſt.
*Blitum*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

C *Raſſula*, cold in the third, moyſt in the ſecond degree.
*Citrulli*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
*Cucumer*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
*Cucurbita*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

E *Pastica (Guydo)* cold and moyſt.

F *Vagus*, cold and moyſt in the third degree.

H *Iſſanach*, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.

L *Apii lazulus*, cold and moyſt.

M *Alva*, cold and moyſt.
*Malainzana*, cold and moyſt.
*Morſus Gallina*, cold and moyſt.
*Morus*, cold and moyſt.
*Malum Granat. dulcis*, cold and moyſt.
*Malum medici carnis*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

N *Enaphar*, cold and moyſt.

P *Silium*, cold in the ſecond, moyſt in the firſt degree.
*Perſica*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

*Pira matura*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.
*Pruna*, cold and moyſt in the ſecond degree.

*Viola*, cold and moyſt in the firſt degree.
*Vngula caballina*, cold and moyſt.

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# The properties of degrees, and what effect is contained in every degree, with examples of ſimple Medicines for *each degree.*

1 The firſt degree doth alter and change ſenſibly.
2 The ſecond enduceth and inferreth ſome labour.
3 The third, worketh with great efficacie and much labour.
4 The fourth degree, baniſheth and putteth forth the ſenſe by his exceeding temperature.

Temperate medicines be ſuch, as do neither manifeſtly heat, coole, moyſten, nor drie.

Theſe be untemperate medicines, which are plainly to be called hot or cold, and chiefly ſuch as be of the firſt, ſecond, third, or fourth degree.

### *Medicines hot in the firſt degree.*

Theſe do augment an unnaturall heat, yet not fierie, and therefore are fit for digeſtives, maturatives, and ſuch like naturall actions. *viz.*

*Abſynthium,*
*Amigdala dulc.*
*Agaricum,*
*Engloſſum,*
*Eupatorium,*
*Althea,*
*Aloe,*
*Braſſica,*
*Camomelum,*
*Lini ſemen,*
*Labdanum.*

*Simples*

*Simples hot in the second degree.*

These do rarifie, open, and attenuate the wayes, and beginneth to have a fiery heat. *viz.*

*Apium*, *Anethum viride*,
*Artemisia*, *Balsamum*,
*Calamus odoratus*, *Crocus*,
*Fœnugræcum*, *Mastix*,
*Nux Muscata*, *&c.*

*Simples hot in the third degree.*

These doe dry, stirre thirst, attract and inflame, waste the body and melt. *viz.*

*Abrotanum*, *Ammi*,
*Asarum*, *Anisum*,
*Aron*, *Cuminum*,
*Cinamomum*, *Galanga*,
*Nigella*, *Origanum*,
*Mentha*, *&c.*

*Hot in the fourth degree.*

These doe blister, heat, burne, mortifie, and extinguish *viz.*

*Allium*, *Cepa*,
*Costus*, *Euphorbium*,
*Lepidium*, *Tithimali*,
*Nasturtium*, *Pirethrum*,
*Piper*, *Simpi*.
*Ruta sylvestris*.

Thus farre is sufficient for example sake of the hot intemperature of Simples, from the first to the fourth degree; and, after, as orderly as I can, shall ensue the cold, moist, and dry intemperatures, with like order of their

naturall

naturall degrees, and first of such simple medicines as bee cold in the first degree.

Cold in the first degree diminisheth naturall heat, and hindreth digestion, and maturation. *viz.*

*Attriplex*, *Pruna*,
*Hordeum*, *Malva*,
*Mirtus*, *Pira*,
*Rosa*, *Viola*,
*Cotonea*, *&c.*

*Cold in the second degree.*

These doe thicken, and manifestly delay heat. *viz.*

*Acasia*, *Blitum*,
*Cucurbita*, *Lactuca*,
*Endivia*, *Persica*,
*Plantago*, *Psilium*,
*Solanum*, *&c.*

*Cold in the third degree.*

These bind the inward passages, putting forth the naturall juyce, hindring distribution, astonishing the sense, and enducing leady colour. *viz.*

*Camfora*, *Portulaca*,
*Mandragora*, *Hiosciamus*,
*Sandali*, *Sempervivum*.

*Cold in the fourth degree.*

Such doe congeale, extinguish heat, and interfect with poyson. *viz.*

*Cicuta*, *Papaver*,
*Opium*, *&c.*

Of the moist intemperature there are also, which doe exceed in like degrees rehearsed, as moist in the first degree,

degree, and they make the body gentle and slippery. *viz.*

*Bugloſſum,* *Glycerizæ,*
*Endivia,* *Malvæ,*
*Zaccharum,* *Seſaminum.*

*Moiſt in the ſecond degree.*

They do away the ſharpneſſe of humors, looſeth, engroſſeth and weakneth the naturall motion of members. *viz.*

*Atriplex,* *Cucurbitæ,*
*Lactuca,* *Prunæ,*
*Blitum,* *Portulacæ,*
*Violæ, &c.*

*Moiſt in the third degree.*

Thoſe make the body ſlow and dull, aſtoniſhing all the actions, provoking vomits, lothing, and the flux *Lienteria. viz.*

*Succus Cucumerum,* *Succus Cucurbitæ,*
*Succus Lactucæ, &c.*

*Moiſt in the fourth degree.*

Which are poyſon, cleane extinguiſhing naturall heat, as water putteth out fire.

Of the dry intemperature with the degrees exceeding. Of thoſe therefore which be dry in the firſt degree.

The firſt degree maketh the body ſtrong and luſty. *viz.*

*Braſſica* *Betæ,*
*Camomelum,* *Crocus,*
*Hordeum,* *Fœniculum,*
*Fabæ, &c.*

*Dry*

*Dry in the ſecond degree.*

They are manifeſtly aſtringent, and doe binde as the taſte of ſowre things in eating. *viz.*

*Artemiſia,*
*Balauſtia,*
*Plantago,*
*Anethum viride,*
*Cotonea,*
*Lentes,*
*Maſtix, &c.*

*Dry in the third degree.*

Theſe make ſtrait paſſages, preventeth the courſe of humors, hindereth excretion, conſumeth the bodies juyce, and enduceth a conſumption. *viz.*

*Aſarum,*
*Anethum uſt.*
*Acetum,*
*Piper,*
*Acaſia,*
*Aloe,*
*Cuminum,*
*Sal,*

*Dry in the fourth degree.*

Theſe doe ſuffocate and extinguiſh life. *viz.*

*Allium,*
*Naſturtium,*
*Ruta ſylveſtris,*
*Sinapis.*

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Here followeth the operations and workings of the Simples afore going, namely which doe conſolidate, *aſtringere*, *abſtergere*, *mundificare*, and ſo forth, and firſt of thoſe which doe repercute and beat backe humours flowing, reſtraining them to reſort to that place whereto they are applyed, and are called by the name of repercuſſives. *viz.*

*Aqua pura,*
*Agreſta nota,*
*Aqua Aluminoſa,*
*Acaſia,*

*Acedula,*

Acedula, Anthera,
Argilla.
Balauſtia, Berberi,
Bolus armenus, Burſa paſtoris,
Craſſula, Centumnodia,
Coriander.
Epatica, Fraxinus,
Morella, Populus,
Solatrum, Semperviva,
Saxdalus, Sonchus,
Vmbelicus veris,

## Aſtringentia.

Theſe bind the body, and forcibly reſtraine the flux of ſubtile humors.

Amilum leviter. Adianthum,
Ajuga, Aizoon,
Ambubeia, Arnogloſſon,
Aſarum, Attractilis,
Burſa paſtoris, Bulbus ſylveſtris,
Centumnodia, Cherifolium,
Cheiri, Cidoneum malum,
Coriandrum, Camfora,
Draguncnlus, Endivia,
Equina mentha, Filago,
Fortis herba, Guadum,
Iacobi flos, Iva muſcata,
Karabe, Lappa major,
Larga, Lingua cervina,
Lappa major, Mentha,
Milium, Millefolium,
Mora vaticana, Morus, mediocriter,
Macis, Manna,
Marcaſita, Nuces cipreſſi,
Os mundi, Oſatis, Oriza

*Oriza,*
*Palma,*
*Persica,*
*Pes columbinus,*
*Podagra lini,*
*Prunus,*
*Panicum.*
*Quinque folium,*
*Ribes,*
*Rostrum ciconia,*
*Salicaria,*
*Sanguisorba,*
*Sardiana glans,*
*Scariola,*
*Simeonis herba,*
*Sorgi,*
*Taraxacon,*
*Terra sigillata,*
*Virga pastoris.*
*Ossa combusta,*
*Peonia,*
*Pes anserinus,*
*Pes Leonis,*
*Potentilla,*
*Papirus,*
*Quercula,*
*Rubarbarum mona.*
*Rosmarinus accu.*
*Rostrum porcinum,*
*Sanamunda,*
*Sanicula,*
*Saxifraga,*
*Sigillum Salomonis,*
*Sorbus,*
*Tamarix,*
*Tilia,*
*Tela aranea,*
*Vinca peruinca.*

## *Abstergentia.*

Absterfives have power to mundifie, and wipe away grosse humors, and to clense the pores. *viz.*

*Absynthium,*
*Abrotanum,*
*Avena,*
*Assafatida,*
*Anguinum,*
*Apium hortense,*
*Auricula muris,*
*Balsamus,*
*Barba caprina,*
*Caulis,*
*Chelidonea,*
*Candelaria.*
*Agrimonia,*
*Acusmuscate,*
*Assphodeli radices.*
*Alisma,*
*Anonis,*
*Asperagus,*
*Brionia,*
*Ballote,*
*Bellis,*
*Cepa,*
*Cinis,*
*Carui,*
*Citrulli,*

*Citrulli,*
*Caſtoreum,*
*Eſula,*
*Gentiana,*
*Lapathum,*
*Laurus,*
*Meliſſa,*
*Nux,*
*Ordeum,*
*Oleander,*
*Podagra lini,*
*Pſudo melanthion.*
*Raphanus,*
*Roſemarinus,*
*Spuma maris,*
*Satureia,*
*Serpentaria,*
*Spatula fatida,*
*Tapſus barbatus,*
*Trifolium,*
*Turcium frumentum,*
*Vrina,*
*Vitrium,*
*Volubilis major.*
*Creſio hortenſis,*
*Enforbium,*
*Fel animalium,*
*Iarus,*
*Lixivium,*
*Lapis adamas,*
*Morus,*
*Naſturtium ſativum,*
*Orobus,*
*Pix,*
*Praſſium fatidum,*
*Rubea tinctorum,*
*Remora aratri,*
*Siligo,*
*Sacerdotis virile,*
*Sena,*
*Serpillum,*
*Tartarum,*
*Turmentilla,*
*Trinitatis herba,*
*Tithimalus,*
*Vernix,*
*Valeriana,*
*Zinziber.*
*Zea.*

## *Mundificantia.*

Such do mundifie and clenſe groſſe humours, but more weakly than abſterſives, and ſtronger than lavatives.

*Apium,*
*Beta,*
*Blacte biſantia,*
*Cucumer,*
*Cubebes,*
*Capparis,*
*Betonica,*
*Baſilicon,*
*Caſtrangula,*
*Caſſutha,*
*Caſſia lignea,*
*Ciclamen,*
*Coloquintida,*

*Coloquintida,*
*Digitalis,*
*Diagredium,*
*Fabaria,*
*Frumentum,*
*Ficaria,*
*Fel animalium,*
*Hordeum,*
*Hipericon,*
*Harmel.*
*Lupini,*
*Linaria,*
*Mel,*
*Morsus Gallinæ,*
*Occularia,*
*Palma Christi,*
*Peruinca,*
*Pirethrum sylvestre,*
*Tamarindi,*
*Resina,*
*Camepitheos,*
*Damasonium,*
*Eupatorium,*
*Fumus terræ,*
*Fabæ,*
*Faba crassa,*
*Hermodactilus,*
*Humulus,*
*Hissopus,*
*Keirim,*
*Lappa inversa,*
*Laurus,*
*Millemorbia,*
*Nigella,*
*Psilium,*
*Panis porcinus,*
*Polipodium,*
*Turbita,*
*Rapiastrum,*
*Vrinaris,*
*Xilobalsamum.*

## *Aperientia.*

Aperitives doe open and peirce with mundifying. *viz.*

*Acetum,*
*Ameos,*
*Androsemon,*
*Annonis,*
*Artemisia,*
*Amigdala,*
*Caltha,*
*Camedris,*
*Cubebes,*
*Digitalis,*
*Fuga demonum,*
*Humulus,*
*Amaranthus,*
*Anagallus aquat.*
*Angelica,*
*Apium hortense,*
*Asari radix,*
*Cresones,*
*Carui,*
*Ciclamen,*
*Cassia lignea,*
*Dolichi,*
*Herba divi Iohannis.*
*Hissopus,*

*Laureola,*

*Laureola,*
*Marubium,*
*Millium ſolis,*
*Naſturtium aquat.*
*Paguna lingua,*
*Perforata,*
*Praſſuum,*
*Remora aratri,*
*Satureia,*
*Sena,*
*Serpillum,*
*Tinctorius flos,*
*Vrinaris herba,*
*Linaria,*
*Materſilva,*
*Naſturtium tectorum,*
*Orobus,*
*Paſtinaca,*
*Petroſelinum.*
*Querc. minor.*
*Ruta,*
*Sabina,*
*Serrutula,*
*Siler montanum,*
*Valeriana,*
*Vvularia,*
*Zilobalſamum.*

## *Maturativa.*

Maturatives doe open and make ripe, with an heat equall to the member, not once altering his ſubſtance or property, and yet changeth the matter, and ripeneth the ſame, ſuch as follow.

*Attriplex,*
*Avena,*
*Acanthus,*
*Bancia,*
*Butyrum,*
*Canabis,*
*Ficus recentes,*
*Lini ſemen,*
*Lingua bouis,*
*Morſus diaboli,*
*Pix,*
*Rapa,*
*Vinum, (ſecundum aliquem.)*
*Apium,*
*Axungia,*
*Brionia,*
*Bugloſſum,*
*Caulis,*
*Fœnugrecum,*
*Lilium,*
*Liquiritia,*
*Malvaviſcus,*
*Ordeum,*
*Pinguedo,*
*Semiſſomis,*
*Viola,*

## Stupefacientia.

These doe stupefact or astonish the members by putting the substance of the spirit into a cold complexion, wherby the vertue animative looseth her force and power, which be these that follow.

*Cicuta,*
*Mandragora,*
*Papaver sativum,*
*Psillium,*
*Sempervivum,*
*Succus papaveris,*
*Hiosciamus,*
*Opium,*
*Portulaca,*
*Solatrum,*
*Succus lactuca,*

## Consolidativa,

By their stipticity and drying, they have power to skin and heale, equally incarnating flesh and skin, of which kinde be also all absterfives, with these following.

*Aloe,*
*Borax,*
*Berbena,*
*Balaustia,*
*Centaurea,*
*Cipressus,*
*Curcuma,*
*Dragagantum,*
*Ferrum,*
*Gratia Dei,*
*Isatis,*
*Lithargyrus,*
*Merda ferri,*
*Mirrha,*
*Olibanum,*
*Pimpinella,*
*Aspaltum,*
*Bugia,*
*Bellis,*
*Cerusa,*
*Ciperus,*
*Cauda equina,*
*Caseus recens,*
*Ematitis lapis,*
*Glandes,*
*Grana tinctorum,*
*Juniperus,*
*Lac,*
*Malecoria,*
*Marcasita,*
*Plantago,*
*Plumb. ustum,*

Rubus

*Rubus arbuſtus,*
*Scoria ferri,*
*Thus,*
*Tela aranea,*
*Zea,*
*Sanguis Draconis,*
*Sanamunda,*
*Tanacetum,*
*Vinum,*
*Zaccharum.*

*Conglutinativa,*

They have a gluy property, and being miniſtred to wounds, have power to conglutinate and joyne the orifice together, Such be they that enſue, as,

*Argentum & ſcoria ejus,*
*Anagallis,*
*Conſolida ma. & mi.*
*Ceruſa,*
*Farina volatilis,*
*Gummi Arabici,*
*Hordeum uſtum,*
*Lapis ſpongiæ,*
*Malacitonia,*
*Piloſella,*
*Prunella,*
*Sarcocolla,*
*Aſpaltum,*
*Balauſtia uſtum,*
*Canda equina,*
*Colophonia,*
*Gluten,*
*Gipſum,*
*Lac acerbum,*
*Meliſſa,*
*Panis cuculus,*
*Primula veris,*
*Nux cipreſſi,*
*Trinitatis herba,*

*Conſtringentia.*

Such doe reſtraine humours by ſtopping and drying, as thoſe,

*Amathites,*
*Aloes,*
*Canda equina,*
*Fungus,*
*Gummi pini,*
*Lutum armenicum,*
*Meſpila,*
*Acetoſa,*
*Bombax,*
*Calcanthum,*
*Galla,*
*Lutum ſigillatum,*
*Mori ſuccus,*
*Nucum cortex,*

*Oriza,*
*Papyrum uſtum,*
*Pellis capræ cinis,*
*Sumach,*
*Scoria ferri,*
*Thus,*
*Plumbum uſtum,*
*Paſſularum par. lxp.*
*Querci cortex,*
*Salix,*
*Sanguis draconis,*
*Tela aranea.*

## *Reſolventia.*

**Theſe do reſolve humours by changing them into vapours, and drawing them from part to part, of what ſort be theſe.**

*Anethum,*
*Anthemis,*
*Botris,*
*Cucumer. aſininus,*
*Camedris,*
*Caſſia fiſtula,*
*Camepitheos,*
*Doronicum,*
*Diagredium,*
*Furfur,*
*Filix,*
*Hiſſopus,*
*Injubes,*
*Lapis ſpongia,*
*Oculus bovis,*
*Parietaria,*
*Panis,*
*Scroffularia,*
*Sticados,*
*Teſticulus canis,*
*Acorus,*
*Agaricus,*
*Crocus,*
*Capillus veneris,*
*Conſolida mi.*
*Cardamomum,*
*Dactili,*
*Ebulus,*
*Fœniculus,*
*Fœnugræcum,*
*Hiſpanach.*
*Ireos,*
*Lubdanum,*
*Melilotum,*
*Polium,*
*Pollithricon,*
*Quercula mi,*
*Sambucus,*
*Siſame,*
*Verbena.*

## *Viſcum.*

*Aitra-*

## *Attrahentia.*

By their attractive propertie, they do exhale and draw forth matter and other accidents unto them, like as these under-named.

*Aristolochia,*
*Allium,*
*Auricula muris,*
*Balsamus,*
*Ciclamen,*
*Castoreum,*
*Doronicum,*
*Galbanum,*
*Leporis axungia,*
*Piper,*
*Polipodium,*
*Panis,*
*Squilla,*
*Sinapis,*
*Stercus canis,*
*Stercus lacerti,*
*Amoniacum,*
*Assafatida,*
*Allium,*
*Calamentum,*
*Centumnodia,*
*Diptanum,*
*Fermentum,*
*Lapis spongiæ,*
*Mumia,*
*Porrum,*
*Pulegium,*
*Sulphur,*
*Stercus columbinum,*
*Staphisagria,*
*Serapinum,*
*Triticum.*
*Zinziber.*

## *Corrodentia.*

Corrosives by their heat do consume moysture, and corrode and waste superfluous flesh, such as these.

*Asphodeli radic.*
*Anacardus,*
*Acetum,*
*Cepa,*
*Fel animalium,*
*Mercurius præcipit.*
*Atramentum,*
*Allium,*
*Cuperosa,*
*Æris flos,*
*Hermodactili ra.*
*Mercuri. sublima.*

*Sinapis,*
*Verdetum,*
*Sal niter,*
*Vitriolum.*

*Aduſtiva.*

Theſe do waſte and conſume by heat, the ſubtility of humors.

*Ariſtolochia,*
*Anacardus,*
*Cantarides,*
*Calcanthum,*
*Staphiſagria,*
*Allium,*
*Calx viva,*
*Capitellum,*
*Parietaria,*
*Spuma maris.*

*Vlcerativa.*

The properties of ulcerative medicines is, to breake and bliſter the skin, in what places they are laid, as theſe beneath.

*Anacardus,*
*Allium,*
*Cepe,*
*Fici,*
*Lac,*
*Ruta,*
*Apium agreſte,*
*Batrachium,*
*Cantarides,*
*Herba ſtella,*
*Perſicaria*
*Squilla,*
*Vrtica.*

FINIS.